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GREATER NEW ALBANY



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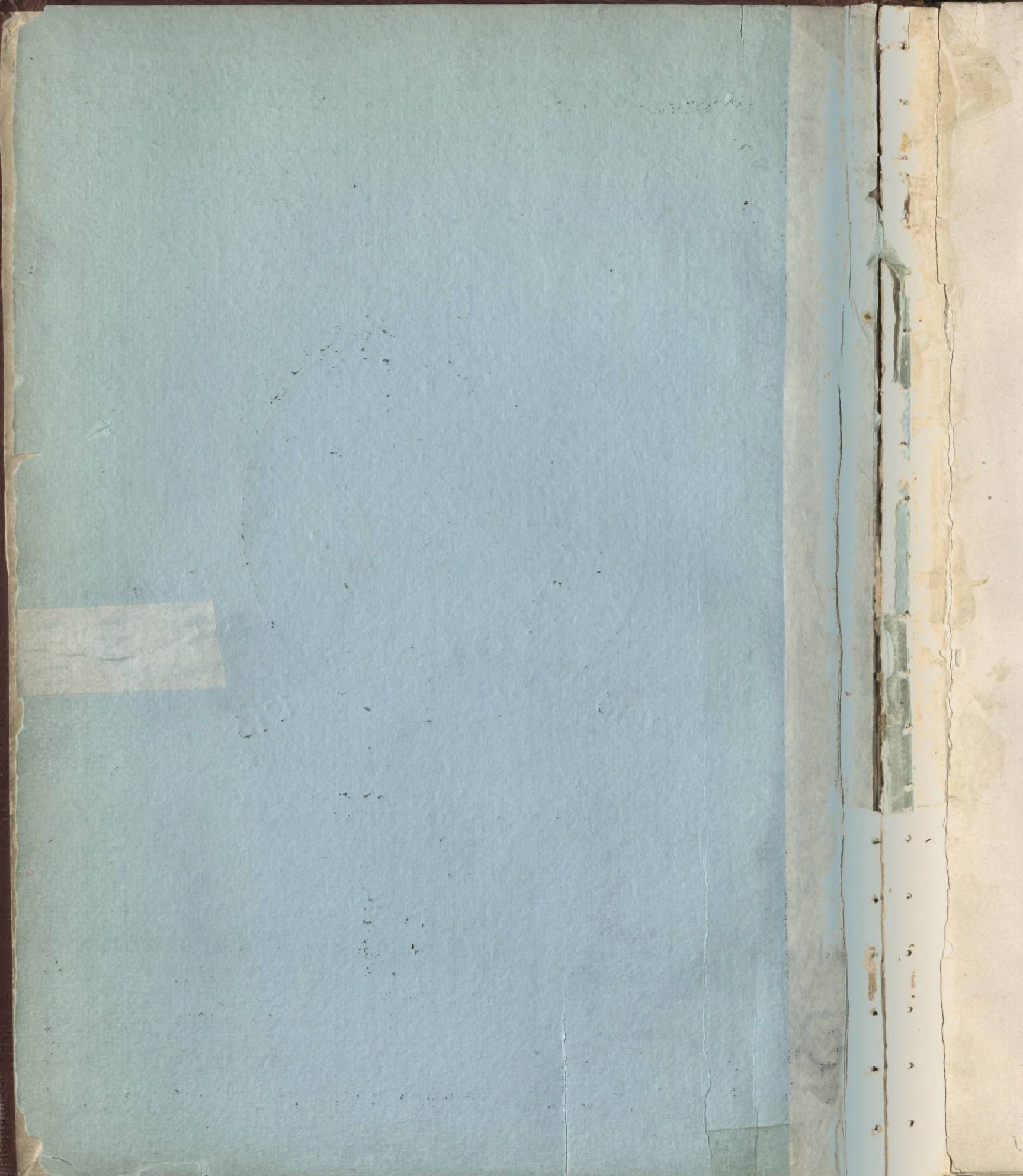
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PRICE 25 CENTS

71582

May 24, 1916



1813

1913

SOUVENIR HISTORY

New Albany Centennial
Celebration

October 12 to 16, 1913

NEW ALBANY, INDIANA
"ON THE OHIO"

This volume depicting the past achievements, showing the present and assuring a greater future for the City of New Albany is affectionately dedicated to JOEL, NATHANIEL and ABNER SCRIBNER, the founders, who so wisely and generously planned our beautiful city of today.

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BY
GEORGE L. RUSSELL
OCTOBER 1913

INTRODUCTORY

THIS SOUVENIR BOOK is issued in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the foundation of New Albany. One hundred years is a long period of time, and many events of importance have transpired within this town and city since October 13, 1813, all of which might be recorded here. However, circumstances over which the Committee in charge of this publication had no control will only permit a mere epitome of the history of New Albany to be given in this small volume. There is interesting material at hand sufficient to write a book embracing several hundred pages of the history of New Albany, and it is to be hoped that soon some of the old residents, who are competent to do so, will write papers about the early history of the city so that they may be preserved in the public library or in the archives of the city. The centennial ought to be an incentive for the production of such work. Such sketches will be invaluable when another hundred years rolls around, in fact such papers would be invaluable at any time.

The writer of the historical part of this book has endeavored, without any embellishment or attempt at literary style, to give exact facts and dates relating to the early history of the city; all of us know of its recent history, but attention is also given to this latter feature.

A PERMANENT RECORD.

The Souvenir Book is intended to be a permanent record of the events leading up to the Centennial Celebration, to take place October 12-16, 1913. For this reason the names of the members of the various committees having the work in charge are printed in the book, they having performed the main labor but it must not be assumed, however, that only those who performed the main work aided in preparing for the Centennial. Others there are at home and abroad who assisted in various ways. Those named on the committees have been at work since May 16, 1912, and have given their time, ability, energy, and many of them financial assistance in carrying the work along. They met almost every week, and some of them almost daily in order that the work undertaken might not fail. How well they succeeded will be told after the celebration is over.

To the advertisers and others who assisted in making the Souvenir Book possible the committee assigned to look after this work composed of C. W. Brubeck, C. C. Brown, Frank Gwin, Frank A. Kraft and Anderson G. Moore, return their thanks. The advertising and publishing was done under the direction of Mr. George L. Russell and the historical and other matter was written by Mr. Edward Fitzpatrick.

FIRST STEP FOR CELEBRATION.

It is proper here to record that the first movement for a Centennial Celebration was made by Judge George B. Cardwill, secretary of the New Albany Commercial Club. In the minutes of the Club it is recorded that at a meeting held on Monday, Nov. 13, 1911, Mr. Cardwill offered a resolution to celebrate the Centennial, and it was adopted, but the matter was dropped for the time being and nothing further was done until May 16, 1912, when a larger committee was appointed, and Mr. C. C. Brown was elected chairman.

Mr. Adam Heimberger, former president of the Commercial Club, and nearly all of the members of that organization, took an active part in the work of preparing for the Centennial celebration, assisting the committees in many ways. The members of the Chamber of Commerce also assisted. In fact nearly everybody in the vicinage assisted when asked to do so.

History, after all, is but "his story," and in preparing the historical matter the writer has endeavored, where possible, to let the relatives and descendants of the founders of the city, Joel, Abner and Nathaniel Scribner—tell the story, and to allow others now in authority, the churches, schools and business enterprises to tell of the foundation of these institutions in their own way. The matter contained in the Souvenir Book as to dates has been prepared with care, and although brief, it is hoped by the committee having it in charge as well as the writer that it will prove interesting and instructive and be preserved as a memento of the Centennial Celebration.

71582
May 24, 1916.

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Hon. M. C. Thornton.....Speaking.
E. A. HartmanParade.
W. W. Schwaninger.....Fireworks.
Prof. H. A. Buerk.....Schools.
Prof. Anton H. EmbsMusic.
Conrad HertleinFlying Squadron.

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Judge Geo. B. Cardwill.....Secretary.

Same Men On The
Indiana Historical Centennial



out

From T. E. Cranford Floyd Co

CENTENNIAL PROGRAM—OCTOBER 12th to 16th

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12th.

9:30 A. M.
 Ringing of Church Bells.
 10:30 A. M.
 Sermons in the various Churches, by Pastors.
 2:30 P. M.
Place—Glenwood Park.
 Chairman, C. C. Brown.
 Invocation Rev. J. M. Walker
 Sacred Concert by United Choirs of City,
 Director, Prof. A. Embs.
 3:15 P. M.
 Address.....By Governor Ralston
 Introduction of Governor.....Sen. E. B. Stotsenburg
 Benediction Rev. A. Bennett
Night.
 Open for Visitors and Home Comers to Attend
 Church Services.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 13th.

4 A. M.
 Booming of Cannon.
 10 A. M.
Place—Plaza.
 Band ConcertBy Dreyer's Band
 10:30 A. M.
Place—Elk Home
 Chairman, Miss Mary Cardwill.
 Reception for Visitors and Home Comers by
 Woman's Auxiliary of Centennial.
 1:30 P. M.
Place—Scribner Park
 Chairman, C. C. Brown.
 Band ConcertBy Dreyer's Band
 2:30 P. M.
 Address of Welcome to Visitors and Home Comers
 Mayor N. A. Green
 Response.....Judge J. H. Weathers
 3:00 P. M.
 Chairman, C. W. Brubeck.
 Reading of City History—Judge Geo. B. Cardwill
 4:00 P. M.
 Chairman, C. M. Zink.
 Introduction of Speaker.....Gus E. Weinman, Jr.
 Address Gov. W. T. Durbin
 7:00 P. M.
 Band Concert, Plaza.....By Dreyer's Band
 Reception for Sen. Ben Shively.....By G. A. R.
 At Tavern Hotel.
 7:30 P. M.
Place—Y. M. C. A.
 Chairman, Mrs. H. H. Collins.
 Informal Reception, in charge of Woman's
 Auxiliary of Centennial.
 8:15 P. M.
Place—Plaza.
 Chairman, Rear Admiral George A. Bicknell.
 Introduction of Speaker.....M. C. Thornton
 Address.....Sen. Ben Shively

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14th.

9:00 A. M.
Parade
 Chairman, E. A. Hartman.
 Chief Marshal, F. A. Kraft.
 2:00 P. M.
Place—Glenwood Park.
 Chairman, A. E. Hartman.
 Band ConcertSilver Band
 3:00 P. M.
 Chairman, L. Hartman.
 Introduction of Speaker.....James A. Dunbar.
 Address.....Ex-Vice-President Fairbanks
 4:00 P. M.
Place—Glenwood Park.
 Chairman, Mrs. E. C. Kannapell.

Informal Reception at Glenwood Park, by
 Woman's Auxiliary.

7:00 P. M.
 Band ConcertSilver Band
 8:00 P. M.
 Chairman, Dr. A. P. Hauss.
 Introduction of Speaker.....Earl S. Gwin
 Address.....Vice-Pres. Thos. Marshall

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15th.

10:00 A. M.
Place—Post Office
 Chairman, A. G. Moore.
 Trolley Ride to Silver Hills and City; also Auto
 Rides.
 2:00 P. M.
Place—Plaza.
 Band ConcertBy Dreyer's Band
 3:00 P. M.
 Proposed Air Ship ExhibitionBy Curtis
 3:30 P. M.
Place—Elk Home
 Chairman, Miss Mary Cardwill.
 Reception by Woman's Auxiliary of Centennial.
 4:00 P. M.
Place—Plaza.
 Chairman, Frank A. Kraft.
 Introduction of Speaker—Judge Geo. B. Cardwill
 Address.....Ex-Governor Wilson of Kentucky
 7:00 P. M.
 Band ConcertBy Dreyer's Band
 7:30 P. M.
Place—Elk Home
 Chairman, Mrs. R. K. Van Pelt.
 Informal Entertainment to Visitors and Home
 Comers, by Woman's Auxiliary of
 Centennial.
 8:15 P. M.
Place—Plaza.
 Chairman, F. Zinsmeister.
 Introduction of Speaker.....J. W. Gaither
 Address.....Sen. J. W. Kern

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16th.

Entire Morning Open to Sight-Seeing and Visiting.
 Chairman, Miss Adelia Woodruff.
Place—Scribner Home
 Ladies of Centennial will keep open house all
 week at the home of Miss Hattie Scribner, East
 High Street, the oldest house in the city. All are
 welcome.

Chairman, Miss Mayme Smith.
Place—Y. M. I. Club House
 The Ladies of St. Mary's and Holy Trinity
 churches will keep open house during centennial
 week at Y. M. I. Club House, 805 East High
 Street. All are welcome.

Place—Carnegie Library

LOAN EXHIBIT.

2:00 P. M.
Place—Glenwood Park
 Chairman, A. Rassmussen.
 Band ConcertBy Dreyer's Band
 3:00 P. M.
 Introduction of Speaker.....Jno. A. Cody
 Address.....Cong. W. E. Cox
 4:00 P. M.
Foot Ball.
 7:00 P. M.
 Band ConcertBy Dreyer's Band
 8:00 P. M.
 Chairman, T. E. Crawford.
 Grand Concert by Musical Clubs and Soloists of
 City and Miss Louise Wagner, Reader.
 9:45 P. M.
Pain Fire Works.



✓ Anderson G. Moore

✓ Frank Gwin

✓ T.E. Crawford

✓ C. Hertlein

✓ A. Heimberger

Dead

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Conrad Hertlein, Chairman.	H. L. Meinhardt,	Don D. Walker.
Frank A. Kraft,	C. W. Brubeck,	J. O. Knoefel.
T. E. Crawford,	John Kraft,	Justus A. Kraft,
A. E. Hartman,	E. A. Amelung,	J. O. Endris, Jr.,
Frank J. Beaucond,	Anderson G. Moore,	C. C. Brown.

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New Albany Veneering Company

NEW ALBANY, IND.



This Corporation was organized and the plant erected in 1907, by Mr. E. V. Knight, who is President and General Manager. Since that time the New Albany Veneering Company has paid into New Albany in wages, salaries, taxes, freight and for merchandise purchased in New Albany, over \$125,000.00 annually.

New Albany was chosen as a point of location because of the many advantages offered in the way of low railroad and river transportation rates, intelligent and efficient labor, unlimited raw material supply and low tax rate.

The plant of the New Albany Veneering Company is the largest and most modern and most completely equipped of any factory in the world making a specialty of High Grade, Fully Guaranteed Built-up or Veneered Tops and Panels for Furniture and Interior Finish, in Figured and Fancy Woods.

OFFICE AND FACTORY LOCATED BETWEEN 13th AND 14th STREETS, ON MCBETH STREET AND OHIO RIVER.

BEGINNING OF NEW ALBANY

Its Foundation by Joel, Abner and Nathaniel Scribner in 1813—Gained the Ascendancy Over Rival Towns for Location of County Seat, Manufactories and Desirable Place of Residence—Struggles and Hardships of Its Pioneers.

New Albany will observe its one hundreth anniversary with a Centennial Celebration in which all of her citizens are expected to participate October 12-16, 1913. This centennial celebration is not intended to be a mere industrial affair, nor will it be solely a home-comers party to gossip about by-gone days, nor yet will it consist of mere pagentry, with parades, brass bands and hurrah. Rather it is intended to be educational in the sense of representing the history of the city from the earliest time to the present day, due regard and respect being paid to its founders and pioneers. The home-comers and visitors will be hospitably received, and entertained with cordiality. It is intended also to be religious, as it will open on Sunday with appropriate religious exercises, drawing the attention of present day church members to the privations the pioneer church builders underwent in order that each inhabitant of this municipality might worship Almighty God agreeable to the dictates of his conscience. No city ever thrived without the influences of religion and New Albany is no exception.

While due attention is to be paid to Big Business in the way of drawing attention to the advantages of New Albany for manufacturers and commerce the object of the Centennial Celebration is not to exploit business solely. Higher ideals than mere money getting will be accentuated, and the attention of many thousands will be drawn to New Albany as a proper abiding place for those seeking life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. After the celebration there is reason to believe every citizen will feel proud of being a resident of this good old town.

Trials of Pioneers.

One can not think of the discoverers of our country, the explorers of its waters and plains, the patriots who established our free and independent government without also calling to mind the trials and heroisms of the men and women who cleared the primeval forest of this section of Indiana.

New Albany has a history of which her inhabitants, and especially the descendants of her pioneer citizens are proud. Pride of ancestry is laudable, especially if the one entertaining it has lived up to the teachings of those gone before. Fortitude, integrity and honor marked the career of her pioneer citizens, and valor on many fields has distinguished the career of her soldiers. The descendants and relatives of these are proud of the record.

What New Albany Has Done.

The pessimist and the critical may ask: What has New Albany done for herself or for the State during the past 100 years. She seems to stand still while other Indiana cities have outstripped her in population, wealth and enterprise. The answer is New Albany has given to the State and Nation a number of statesmen, patriot soldiers, distinguished educators, eminent physicians and surgeons, pious and learned priests and clergymen, capable business men, accomplished editors and writers and last but not least virtuous and beautiful women.

It is true that New Albany after 100 years of effort only has a few more than 25,000 inhabitants, but the oldest town in the United States has not that many, and Vincennes, founded in 1702, and the oldest town in Indiana or probably in the West, lacks

Live On The North Side

There are many locations on the North Side of the Ohio in close touch with Louisville by ferry, electric or steam cars, either in New Albany, Jeffersonville or the surrounding territory having the following advantages:

1. Where rents are low and conveniences many.
2. Where cost of living is low but quality high.
3. Where your wife should be the happiest.
4. Where she can have a garden and a few chickens if she wants them.
5. Where she will have congenial neighbors.
6. Where your children can have healthful and elevating surroundings.
7. Where they can attend good schools.
8. Where transportation is quick and cheap.
9. Where you can forget business yet be close to it.
10. Where you can buy a modern home—pay like rent.
11. Where you can cook with gas.
12. Where you can use city water.
13. Where you can use electricity for light and power.
14. Where you can take The Big Red Car—for a pleasant ride.
15. Where you can visit Glenwood Park—the heart of Nature's beauty spot.
16. Where you can visit Silver Hills, 300 feet above the Ohio with a view of the Three Falls Cities.
17. Where Opportunities are many—COME.

The North Side Public Utilities offer entirely free of charge the services of their Commercial Agent to prospective purchasers or renters of apartments, city or suburban homes, farms, truck gardens, orchards, chicken or dairy farms, manufacturing sites and to investors in real estate in and around New Albany, Jeffersonville, Sellersburg and Charlestown or any point in Southern Indiana within twenty miles of Louisville. Write, stating your requirements, to Anderson G. Moore, Commercial Agent North Side Public Utilities, 138-142 East Spring Street, New Albany, Ind. Both phones 98, New Albany.

Live To The Best Advantage

several thousand of having as many. What New Albany has lost in the matter of material wealth and population in comparison with other places in Indiana, let us hope, has been made up in the quality of its inhabitants. Pope says: "Where wealth accumulates men decay." Having this in mind her people sought other things beside wealth, though the city has produced several millionaires.

New Albany helped to build up the great State of Indiana, now with some three million inhabitants. On October 13, 1813, the Indian was lurking in the forests; Indiana was a territory, and the Governor, Thomas Posey, lived at the then Capitol, Corydon, twenty-one miles to the west. Indianapolis the present capitol, had not been thought of. New Albany is three years older than the State of Indiana, which was admitted into the Union in 1816, and six years older than Floyd county, of which she is the seat of justice. While others sought wealth in the gold fields of California or the richer agricultural plains of the West her pioneers remained at home and helped build up the city and State. Truly New Albany has a record which all of her inhabitants of pioneer descent can feel proud, and the new comers can feel content because they live in a city of such good repute attained by 100 years of effort to secure the higher things of life which make for the pursuit of happiness here and hereafter.

Amid unequaled privations—without school or church they established Christian homes and opened up for cultivation this romantic and beautiful section of the State. They exposed their health and lives in the unrelenting toil of early days. All honor to them.

Joel, Abner and Nathaniel Scribner were the founders or proprietors of New Albany.

The Scribners.

The Scribners were of Puritan stock, so says their kinsman, Mr. William A. Scribner, son of Joel, who died April 16, 1866. Nathaniel Scribner, Sr., was the progenitor of the New Albany branch of the family. He served in the Revolutionary War, in a

company of Connecticut volunteers, and died about the year 1800, in Dutchess County, New York, whither he had moved with his family of twelve children. In the winter of 1812, Joel, Abner and Nathaniel Scribner concluded to improve their fortunes in the West. It was a tedious journey across the mountains by wagon, stage and river. They landed in Cincinnati, proceeding from there to Madison, Ind., where they successfully negotiated with Col. John Paul, land owner, for eight hundred and twenty-six and one-half acres of land. On this land they located a town, calling it New Albany, after the Capital of the State of New York which was founded in 1654.

The Scribners were not the first settlers of New Albany, but they were the first proprietors by right of purchase and clear title and the first to organize a system for the foundation of a town and city. There were squatters on the land which they bought, but history does not record that the Scribners had any trouble in getting rid of them. Previous to the coming of the Scribners some of the soldiers who had served with Col. George Rogers Clark at the reduction of the British Post at Vincennes, in February, 1779, settled on land which is known as Clark's Grant, and which extended to a point near Seventh and Market streets, extending west to Falling Run Creek and north to what is now called Culbertson Avenue, in the present city. One of Clark's soldiers bearing the euphonious name of Epaphras Jones, settled on 100 acres of land east of the Scribner tract, this land having been allotted to him by the State of Virginia for chivalrous conduct in the march to Vincennes. Jones was an eccentric man. He wore a blue coat all buttoned down before with brass buttons and he affected a military air. In these days he would be called a promotor. "Col." Jones—he deserved the title—had aspirations as well as the Scribners. He wanted to build a town too, and to sell lots and run a ferry. He subdivided his one hundred acres and named it "Providence." It was later known as Whitehill tract. Jones' lands were covered with heavy timber and there were con-

ANDERS RASMUSSEN

FLORIST



PARTIAL VIEW OF GREENHOUSES

This industry was started fifteen years ago in a small way. It now covers five acres and is the largest establishment of its kind within 150 miles of the Falls Cities.

50,000 rose plants and 50,000 carnations are grown for cut flowers, besides lilies, chrysanthemums, etc., the average daily output being 3,000 rosebuds and 2,000 carnations. Mr. Rasmussen enjoys a large trade in New Albany, but the bulk of the stock is sold wholesale in Louisville. About thirty employes have steady work the year round.



OFFICE AND SERVICE BUILDING

Mr. Rasmussen attributes a large part of his success to his faithful employes, most of whom have been with him for years. The upper floor of the office building contains billiard and reading rooms, bowling alley and several sleeping apartments and bath rooms for employes. The lower floor comprises the office, packing room, cold storage rooms, garage. The building is fitted throughout with modern conveniences.

veniences for public gatherings in after years. In 1844, Old Ben Hardin, of Kentucky, delivered a political address there which was listened to by George D. Prentice and other notable Kentuckians. A barbecue was given in Jones' woods in honor of Henry Clay who would rather be right than President. The Jones tract was located on the river front from Vincennes street to about East Ninth street. The would-be town of Providence did not flourish, for the reason that "Col." Jones did not have the money or the business ability of the Scribners. In a later day the town of Greenville, then the equal in size, was a rival of New Albany for the County Seat, but again the Scribners came to the rescue and secured the Seat of Justice when Floyd County was organized in 1819. In her earliest days New Albany was called a community of schools and churches, a title which from her records is well deserved. The town indeed had scarcely been laid out before several church congregations were formed, all of which is briefly mentioned elsewhere in this volume.

New Albany's business and mercantile interests seem of late years to have taken a new lease of life, and her steady increase of trade in all directions, has been materially manifested in the recent erection of several handsome business blocks. Four banks and two Trust companys handle New Albany's large business capital, forty-six doctors and a half a score of dentists look after the health of her citizens, and about a score of lawyers attend to the legal affairs.

A Historic Spot.

Almost to the very center of New Albany runs Clark's grant, part of the 150,000 acres given to Gen. George Rogers Clark and his soldiers for reducing the British post at Vincennes, and securing to the United States an empire, now embracing the great States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and part of Minnesota. Some of these gallant soldiers sleep in her cemeteries. Over what are now her well-paved streets often rode Gen. William Henry

Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe, the first territorial governor, on his way to Vincennes, and afterward the ninth president of the United States.

Modest Promoters.

As soon as the Scribners were ready for the sale of lots, they issued the following in the form of a poster or hand-bill:

New Albany.

"This town is just laid out, with spacious streets, public squares, markets, etc. It is situated on the bank of the Ohio River at the crossing place from Louisville to Vincennes, about two miles below the Falls in the Indiana Territory, and affords a beautiful and commodious harbor. The beauty of the prospect is not surpassed by any in the Western country. The bank adjoining the river is high and not subject to inundations. At the distance of 660 feet back from the bank is a second rise of about 20 feet, from which there is an extensive view up and down the river. There is a sufficient number of excellent and never-failing springs for the supplying of any number of inhabitants.

"These advantages, together with that of the country around being dry and clear of any stagnant waters, being a sufficient distance below the falls to avoid the fogs and any noxious exhalation arising therefrom in the warm season and the winds generally blowing up the river at that time are a sufficient reason to induce a belief of the healthfulness of the situation.

"The advantages New Albany has in point of trade are perhaps unrivalled by any town on the Ohio, as it is immediately below all the dangers which boats and ships are subject to in passing over the Falls, and is the only eligible situation for a depot for all the exports and imports of a great part of the territory, and may export and import while the river is low and the market good, as well as when the river is high.

"From the vast quantity of excellent



FRANK A. KRAFT

Funeral Director and Embalmer

146-148 East High Street

Funeral Livery Barn, 39 Bank Street

To the casual reader perusing these columns the magnitude of the Centennial Celebration is not apparent. The energy and individual effort and expense, together with the personal sacrifice occasioned by the men prominent in the work is scarcely appreciated.

Among the most conspicuous and ever untiring workers for the success of this grand celebration was Mr. F. A. Kraft, always willing to do his part and more, in any movement for the advancement of his city. As treasurer of the Centennial fund he has faithfully performed his duties in a manner exemplifying his character, willingness and capacity to respond to human want. His civic pride and public spirit is amply attested by many loyal and conscientious efforts for the advancement of his birth-place.

Mr. Frank A. Kraft, was born in the

city of New Albany, Ind., on the 9th day of February, in the year 1854, and has been a continuous resident.

He attended the public schools until at the age of eighteen he became associated with his father in the undertaking business, which was established by the senior Kraft in the year 1862, more than a half century ago. For 45 years Mr. Frank A. Kraft has been identified with the undertaking business, assuming full charge after his father's death in 1882. Mr. Kraft boasts of the finest funeral livery around the Falls Cities. He is progressive and up-to-date, polite, kind, painstaking, prompt and reliable.

Able assisting the father is George A. Kraft, his son, who shares alike with Mr. Kraft in the confidence and good will of the public.

ship timber, the great abundance of iron ore within a few miles, and the facility with which hemp is raised it is presumed this will be one of the best ports in the United States for the building of vessels as well as the loading of them. The erection of a saw-mill to go by steam is contemplated this fall, and a grist and flour mill next summer.

"Lots will be sold at auction on the first Tuesday and Wednesday in November next. The terms of payment will be one-fourth ready money and the remainder in three annual installments, to be secured by deed of trust or otherwise; one-fourth part of each payment to be paid into the hands of trustees (to be chosen by the purchaser) until such payments shall amount to five thousand dollars, the interest of which to be applied to the use of schools in the town for the use of its inhabitants forever.

"Manufacturers of iron, cotton, hemp, wool, etc., are much wanted, as is all kinds of mechanism.

"THE PROPRIETORS,

"New Albany, July 8, 1813."

All the statements contained in the above quoted circular-hand-bill were true, except perhaps that the town site was healthy. It was like all lowlands at that time marshy and malarious on account of swamps and the heavy growth of vegetation which only drainage could eradicate. Of course hemp might be cultivated and sheep could find plenty to graze upon, but the cultivation of hemp and the raising of sheep was never attempted. Altogether the circular was a modest and fair statement of the advantages of New Albany as an abiding place for that period.

The deed for the land upon which the town was plotted was not made to the Scribners by John Paul until October 13, 1813. From that date the establishment of the town is reckoned.

Mr. William A. Scribner writes:

"During the summer of 1813 they (his ancestors) had a number of men hired to cut and clear the plot, build cabins and

grub undergrowth, especially on the streets, and the proprietors began the building of a steam saw mill and a grist mill with it.

"This mill was on the ground where the Pennsylvania railroad station is now located, State between Main and Water streets.

"Of the other buildings, one among the first after the family residence, was a large square cabin for a school-house on one of the four public squares of the town on each side of the intersection of State and Spring streets, not far from where the court-house now stands, which building was also occupied frequently for a meeting house until we could build a large one.

"The first public sale of lots in the town of New Albany took place on the 2d and 3d days of November, 1813, by which time there were several log cabin residences along down Main street from the one we occupied, reaching as far down, perhaps, as Lower Second street, and in the course of the summer quite a number of families had moved in.

"The first lot sold at the above-mentioned sale, was to William B. Summers, and the deed appears by the records in the Recorder's office to have been placed there November 15, 1813. It was lot No. 9 on Upper Main, now High street, at the southeast corner of Upper Main and Pearl streets. Its size was 60 by 120 feet and the price paid for it was \$250 lawful money of the United States."

The New Albany Tribune Building now stands on part of this lot as well as the New Albany steam laundry. David Poor purchased six lots for \$725 at State and Water, Water and Lower First, Lower Market near corner Lower First, west side, between Main and Water streets.

Early Settlers.

The following appear among the names of the earliest settlers of the town: Francis A. Hutcherson, from Kentucky, 1815; Stephen Seabrook and his two sons, 1814; Samuel Marsh, 1814. Some of the descend-



CHARLES M. ZINK



JOHN H. ZINK

"WE TREAT YOU RIGHT"

Laub-Zink Furniture Company—Twenty-two Years in New Albany—The Oldest Established Furniture Store in Floyd County

x x

Established October 8th twenty-two years ago by Mr. Morris Laub, in a small way in a small store on State and Main streets. Honest dealings and fair treatment coupled with the very best qualities of goods and low prices, the business grew by leaps and bounds, until in 1895 Mr. Laub was forced to move into more spacious quarters, at their present location, 211, 213 and 215 State street. The business has since increased steadily, until recently they have added another store room, making it to-



x x

day, one of the largest retail furniture stores in Southern Indiana.

In 1911 Mr. Laub, after twenty-two years of business activity, retired from the firm. It was then reorganized and incorporated under the name of Laub-Zink Furniture Company December 11, 1911. Mr. Charles M. Zink became the manager of the new company and with the able assistance of his brother, Mr. John H. Zink, has made the new company one of the most popular and successful in Southern Indiana.

x x

x x

IF USED IN THE HOME, "WE HAVE IT"

Over two thousand articles of quality on display. We specialize "Made in New Albany" goods. Exclusive agents for the famous Monarch Perfection Mattresses; Anchor Stoves and Ranges; Dainty Bed Room Furniture from Peter Klerner's; Buffets and Sideboards from H. Klerner Furniture Company; Faultless Kitchen Cabinets from Peter Jacobson & Son; Elegant Parlor Suites and Davenports from Luciks; all made in New Albany.

WE ORIGINATED LOW PRICES IN NEW ALBANY TWENTY YEARS AGO

THE HOUSE OF
QUALITY

LAUB-ZINK
FURNITURE COMPANY.

THE HOUSE OF
QUALITY

211-13-15 STATE STREET

NEW ALBANY, INDIANA

ants of the Seabrook and Marsh families still live in the city. James R., Henry B. and Pleasant S. Shield are recorded as living here in 1817, likewise David Hedden, in the same year, and some of his descendants still live here. Others mentioned in the same year are: Green H. Neil, Howell Wells, Mathew Robison, Dr. Ashael Clapp, and John K. Graham. The latter made the first plot of the city. It extended east and west from Upper to Lower Fifth streets, and north and south as follows: From the river to Spring street for all that portion below Lower First street, and from the river to Oak street for all that portion above Lower First. This was the regular plot. In addition, however, tiers of outlots were laid out from Spring and Lower Fifth street to the river and Lower Eight street. Another tier of outlots was laid out from Upper Fifth to the Grant Line, running on that line from Oak street to the river. These out lots averaged from one to one and a half acres in size. They were soon included in the plot of the town. From this small plot the town and city has grown in every direction.

In regard to the condition of the land, etc., Mr. William A. Scribner writes:

"The entire bottom was heavily timbered with poplar, birch and sugar; and the surface of the ground thickly covered with spice-wood, greenbrier, paw-paw, and other varieties of under brush so high that when the leaves were out one could not see a rod ahead. The first thing to be done was to procure a surveyor and commence the surveying and plotting of the town.

"One can readily imagine the difficulties encountered in making a survey under these conditions, much less the clearing away of this mass of forest trees and under brush. The first settlers however were equal to the emergency."

Anti-Slavery Sentiment.

In 1821, two years after the town was incorporated, an incident occurred which demonstrated the early strength of the feeling which forty years later led to the Civil

War. One day a party of men came over from Kentucky and in broad daylight took possession of a well known free colored man, whom they claimed as a run-away slave. They got him to the river and were about to take him in a skiff to the other side, when Judge Seth Woodruff and several other prominent men, who happened to be across the river, saw the commotion and hastened home. The moment they landed Judge Woodruff, who knew the colored man, demanded his rescue. The Kentuckians at first refused, but as a large and threatening crowd from the town had by that time gathered about them, they were compelled to let their prey go.

New Albany was incorporated as a city in 1839. She has had a steady growth, without anything approaching a boom at any time. The last decade has been one of peculiar prosperity to the city, and her extreme boundaries and beyond have been impressed into service for homes for the people. Her population at last census, in 1910, numbered 25,000, including her suburbs.

Early Society.

The early prosperity of New Albany was due to her shipping and boat-building interests. During the years before the war her citizens were to a great extent connected in some way with river traffic. The ship yards along the river in the lower and then most thickly settled part of the town, were her leading industry. Ship carpenters in great numbers found abundant occupation, and, as mechanics of a superior order of character they did much to create for New Albany in her early days, a reputation for unusual orderliness and respectability. The "society" people of the town at that time, were for the most part the families of steamboat officers, many of whom made the city their home. The title of Captain was then almost as common as that of Colonel is at the present day in the neighbor regions of Kentucky. In New Albany's early days as a city, many handsome residences were erected, on the East Side, and substantial growth in that direction then began. In the lower part of the town ship carpenters

The Hopkins Fertilizer Co.

NEW ALBANY, IND.

OFFICERS:

A. C. READ, President

EARL S. GWIN, Vice President

R. C. ELLIS, Secretary and Treasurer



The Hopkins Fertilizer Company has been manufacturing high grade Fertilizers in New Albany for the past twenty years. Constructed in 1909 one of the most modern Bone Grinding and Fertilizer Mixing Plants in the Central West, with an annual capacity of 25,000 tons.

They are located on the Southern Railway with three switches across their property. During the busy shipping season they load and ship as many as twenty carloads of finished product daily, giving employment to 50 or 60 men in the factory and eight traveling salesmen.

The plant is well equipped with every necessary requisite for the prompt and efficient manufacture of their product—COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS—which have attained a most commendable reputation throughout Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois.

built them pretty and comfortable dwelling houses. New Albany was then, as she has again become in late years, a city of homes. For a score of years of the new city's life, its mercantile interests also were in a flourishing condition. Large retail and wholesale stores were numerous, and through and extensive trade with the South and with many small towns along the river and at easily accessible points in the interior, many New Albany merchants accumulated large fortunes. The breaking out of the Civil War, however, was especially disastrous to New Albany. Some of the merchants were ruined through losses at the hands of their largest patrons, in the South, and their business through suspension of this patronage was wrecked. At the same time the boat-building, and river interests in general, were brought virtually to a standstill. New Albany, as a border city, had indeed much more than her share of the general distress attending the conflict. Her prosperity was checked not only for the time, but years of comparative inactivity in her commercial life, and consequent hard times, followed. An additional temporary drawback was the building of railroads, which resulted in wrenching trade from its natural channel in a river town, and the substitution of overland for river traffic. So complete a change in the industrial life of a city must necessarily lead to more or less hardship at its beginning.

Early Manufacturing.

From the boat-building city of her early river dependent days, New Albany has grown to be a manufacturing centre of a most varied and prosperous character, manufactures due to and depending upon railroad facilities. At the present time railroads, from all points of the compass enter New Albany, while others are within easy reach through the three bridge connections with Louisville, the Pennsylvania bridge at the Falls, the Kentucky and Indiana bridge at the east side of the city itself, and the Big Four Bridge at Jeffersonville. Formerly the manufactories of New Albany, large and small, probably reached two hundred in number. These included one of the larg-

est glass works in the country, where between a thousand and fifteen hundred men and several millions of dollars capital were used in the manufacture of both plate and window glass. Three rolling mills, with eight hundred and fifty employees, a woolen and cotton mill, giving work to six hundred men and women, a bending wood works, a hickory handle works, three large furniture factories, one of the largest stove foundries of the west, two cooperage works, six tanneries, three flour mills, two saw mills, three planing mills, three carriage manufactories, a box and basket factory, two clothing companies, a hosiery mill, brass foundry, five stone and marble works, a novelty iron works and numerous other manufactories, by mere mention, will give an idea of the great variety and importance of the city's mechanical industries at that time. Some of these still flourish and are recorded in these pages.

THE NAMING OF FLOYD COUNTY.

Quite a number of Indiana histories and many magazine and newspaper writers have stated that the county was named for Col. John Floyd, a Revolutionary soldier, a monument to whom was recently erected at Third and Main streets, in Louisville. Other historians and writers have maintained that the county was named for Davis Floyd. The matter being in dispute the compiler of this publication wrote to Mr. Jacob P. Dunn, of Indianapolis, who is a historian of repute, and Mr. Dunn wrote in reply:

"My Dear Mr. Fitzpatrick—I think there is little room for question that the county was named for Davis Floyd, who was a popular man in early Indiana. See my "Indiana Index." I could not say positively however, as I have never investigated the question critically. Yours truly, J. P. Dunn."

The best authorities seem to agree with Mr. Dunn that Floyd county was not named for Col. John Floyd but for Davis Floyd who was an influential citizen of Indiana when the county was organized. The official records when the county was organized seem to be silent on the subject.

The Indiana Veneer and Panel Company



The Indiana Veneer & Panel Company, located at Pennsylvania R. R. and Silver St., is one of the established industries of New Albany. It is conducted by Citizens of New Albany and gives employment to over 100 men and boys.

The officers of this company are extremely well pleased with New Albany as a manufacturing location and believe it to be, for a wood-working line, the best in the country from every stand point.

THE INDIANA VENEER & PANEL CO.

Stone and Marble Working Machinery



New Albany Manufacturing Company

NEW ALBANY, INDIANA

FERRIES AND STEAM BOATS.

Martin Trueblood was the first to establish a ferry at New Albany, and this was before the Scribners had purchased land from John Paul. The first one to secure the right to run a ferry from the Scribners was "Sproud, the ferryman," a well known character. John Connor early took hold of the ferry and was succeeded by his son, Thomas. The early ferries were propelled by horses working on a tramp wheel and afterward steam ferries were run by the Irwins and Capt. Frank McHarry, of Louisville, and Capt. Moses Irwin, of New Albany, until recent years. The records in the court house show that the rates were: For a four-wheel vehicle 50 cents; for a two-wheel carriage or cart, 37½ cents; for each sheep, hog or goat 6½ cents; for every barrel of flour or liquids, when taken over without a carriage, 12½ cents. The owners of the ferries made fortunes in later years from their operation.

The first steamboat to pass New Albany down the Ohio was owned by Fulton, in 1812. Two boats were built in New Albany in 1818, the Ohio and Volcano. The carpenter work was done by Daniel Seabrook, Joseph McCleary and Samuel Marsh. Boat building flourished afterward until the Civil war..

The Conner, Irwin, McHarry, Seabrook and Marsh families still live in New Albany and are prominent in the affairs of the city in one way or another.

Mr. William Floyd Tuley, was for many years a pilot and afterward a newspaper man and is still a resident of the city. Mr. Tuley at various times was pilot on the Eclipse, Woodford, Mary Houston, Jas. Montgomery, Chancellor and other lesser craft. He says:

"Previous to the Civil War of 1861 and 1865, New Albany, enjoyed the reputation as the greatest boat building point on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The first two boats was constructed. Up to 1830 twelve boats were built, from 1850 to 1854 the revenue to builders amounted to \$3,000-000. From 1852 to 1857, was high tide in

the construction of boats that plied on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, Cumberland and Tennessee, Arkansas, Red, the Southern bayous and Alabama and Tombigbee, rivers. The competition among builders was so great that extensive credits were extended, which resulted in such heavy losses to the builders that they were not able to continue the business. After the close of the war railroads began to penetrate the South, which ultimately resulted disastrously to steamboating interests. The demand for boats became less and less, which added to the practical bankruptcy of the New Albany builders, destroyed any hope of a resumption of this important branch of business.

"The largest and most complete steamer built in New Albany was the great Eclipse, 365 feet long, 52 feet beam, eleven feet engines 36 inches in diameter. She had a full length cabin, the most beautiful in design and finish ever seen upon the western waters; she cost \$140,000 and was owned by Louisville parties and commanded by Capt. E. T. Sturgeon, until 1858, when Capt. H. I. Spotts, late of the Niagara, sunk at Island 34, on the Mississippi, become her commander. The Eclipse gained some fame in her race with the A. L. Shotwell, coming from New Orleans to the Portland Wharf in 3 days, 9 hours and 29 minutes. Among other boats built at New Albany between 1852 and 1860 were the R. J. Ward, Belle Sheridan, S. F. J. Trabue, Baltic, Diana, Niagara, A. L. Shotwell, Magenta, Empress, Petona, first Robert E. Lee, which proved a faster boat than the second R. E. Lee, built at Jeffersonville; Autocrat, Leviathan, Dictator, Wild Wagner, J. M. White, Gen. Quitman, Autelope, New Uncle Sam, Niaganta, B. C. Adams, Jas. Montgomery, Louisville, Woodford, St. Charles, St. Nicholas, Red Rover, T. C. Twitchell, and Chancellor. The above lists of boats mostly plied in the Louisville and New Orleans trade, and were largely owned in Louisville and New Albany capitalists. A further list of fine steamers for coast trade and lower rivers built here from 1850 to

ESTABLISHED IN 1903

THERE IS A REASON!

TENTH SUCCESSFUL YEAR

Gohmann Bros. & Kahler Co.

NEW ALBANY, INDIANA

...MAKERS OF...

Dog-On Good Stoves



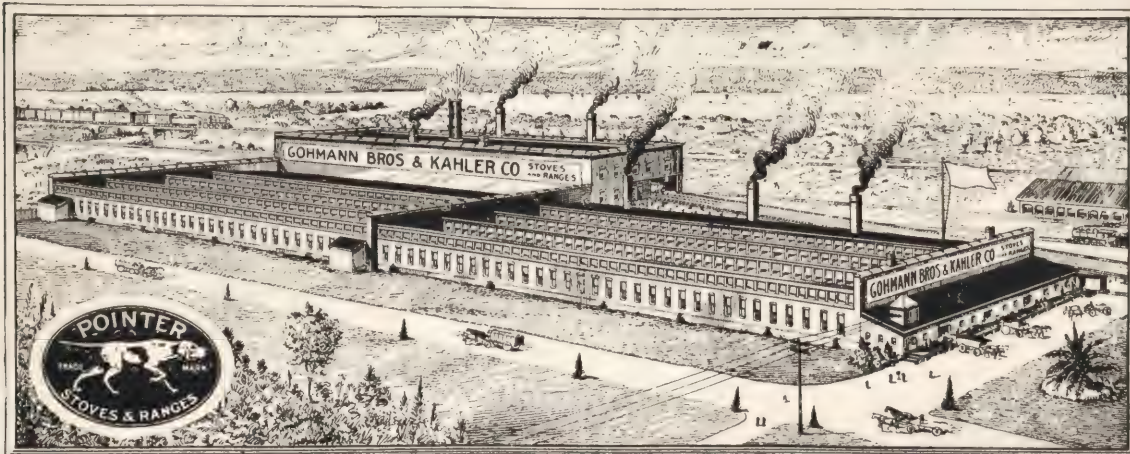
OUR FACTORY IN 1903

WHY—

Is it that our business has had such remarkable growth?

It must be that we are giving the best that there is in the stove line. Our satisfied customers are your assurance, as they are the best judges.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO GIVE US
A TRIAL



Our Factory To-day. The most modernly equipped stove factory in the world

1857, which included the building of the Legal Tender, the last boat constructed in the last mentioned year, might be given should space permit."

Capt. Charles Meekin was an old time steam-boatman and respected citizen. Many of his descendants still live in the city. His daughter, Mrs. R. M. Boardman, residing at E. Thirteenth and Market streets, writes:

"My grand parents came here in 1819. My grandfather's name was Martin Himes and he came from Pittsburg in a flat boat in 1819. He had charge of the first ship yard in New Albany. He owned all of the ground that the Ohio Falls Iron Works now occupies, and there built his home which was the first weather boarded home ever built in the city. My father, Captain Meekin, came here in 1833, from Allegheny City, and was married to Rebecca Himes in 1834. He built the Steamer Baltic, and he won the champion race with her between Louisville and New Orleans defeating the Steamer Diana."

Let us hope that steamboat building will be resumed when a nine-foot stage is secured in the Ohio through the system of dams.

TAVERNS.

Old and New.—Taverns were an important and almost necessary adjunct to the building up of a community in the early days. New Albany had plenty of them then as she has now. Strange to relate, but it is a matter of court record, that a Mrs. Robinson kept the first tavern in what is now part of New Albany—a place for the wayfarer and the beast that carried him between New Albany and the Post at Vincennes. Men who were the ancestors of the "first families" in later years became tavern keepers. To mention all their names would take up a page. Seth Woodruff, the first commissioner of elections of the county, was one of them. David Hale was another, Wyatt P. Tuley was another, about 1819 and for years afterward. The first ones paid no license, but so soon as the village was incorporated tavern keepers were not only required to pay a license, but to give

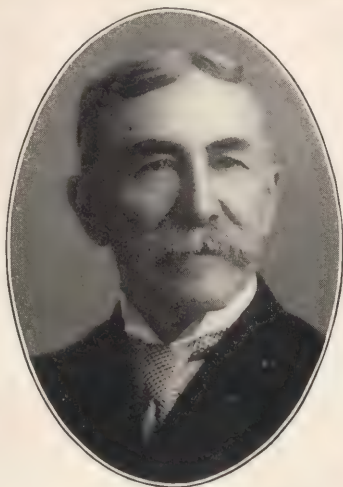
bond. Of the taverns today it is not necessary to speak or to give any statistics. Sufficient to say, New Albany being a river town has always been what is now known in Indiana as "wet," except possibly for a short time when the Maine law was in effect, in 1854 in this State, but there were many ferries then to Louisville. The tavern keeper of old, like some of the modern ones, was of good moral character but there were others, and they kept what was known then as "doggeries."

THE BENCH AND BAR OF FLOYD COUNTY.

On June 29, 1816, by Section 11 of Article Eleven of the Constitution, the Capital of the State of Indiana, was established at the Town of Corydon, in the County Harrison to remain there "until the year eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and until removed by law." The territory now known as Floyd County was, at that time, embraced within the boundaries of Clark and Harrison Counties. An act of the General Assembly which took effect February 1, 1819, created the new political subdivision which was thereafter to be known as Floyd County. The county seat was temporarily fixed at the Town of New Albany, and it was declared by the statute that the Court should "be holden at the house of Seth Woodruff, *...until suitable accommodations can be had at the seat of justice in said County." It was not until the year 1823 that "the seat of justice," as it was called, was permanently established at the Town of New Albany by the Commissioners appointed by the Act of January 10, 1823.

Under the first Constitution of the State, (formed at Corydon, June 29, 1816), the presiding justices of the circuit courts were appointed by joint ballot of the General Assembly, and held their offices "during the term of seven years, if they shall so long behave well." The State was divided into three judicial circuits, and Floyd County was placed in the second.

Davis Floyd, a prominent citizen of Harrison County, and for whom Floyd County had probably been named, was made the



*New Albany's Oldest, Most
Reliable and Most Popular
Shopping Centre for High
Class DRY GOODS and
Ladies' Wearing Apparel*

**A RECORD OF FORTY-TWO YEARS OF
SUCCESSFUL MERCHANDISING**

JOHN BAER

One of the enterprising and most successful merchants of New Albany was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1846, and in 1851, he left his native country with his parents for America, making his home in this city where he has ever since resided.

Mr. Baer in boyhood worked a couple of years in a printing office, during which period he was attentive and studious and made much progress in education.

In 1859 he entered the Reineking Dry Goods store, then the largest establishment of its kind in the city, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of the dry goods business. In 1871, he commenced business for himself as a dry goods merchant in the firm of Peake & Baer, in 1879 this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Baer establishing himself in dry goods on Pearl Street. By his energy, thorough knowledge of the business enterprise, and liberal, honest business methods he has built up a trade and an establishment second to no dry goods house in the city.

Mr. Baer is not only a thorough merchant and successful business man but a

most genial gentleman socially, his courteous manners making friends of all with whom he comes in contact.

He is an active and influential member of the German Evangelical Church and one of the most effective and untiring of its Sunday-school workers.

A man of high character, conscientious in business, generous to the poor and suffering and enterprising and pushing in all his relations to public enterprises. Mr. Baer carries a tremendous and magnificent stock of dry goods and notions and in the ladies ready to wear section which he has again remodeled into the most modern of display rooms he is showing everything in this fall's highest class garments, ladies' suits, coats, dresses, waists, fine furs and children's dresses and other garments usually found in a first class establishment of this kind. He is a self-made man and as a citizen has the confidence and good-will of the entire community in which most of his life has been passed.

first presiding justice of the Second Judicial Circuit. He was succeeded by John F. Ross (1823); John H. Thompson (1834); and by William T. Otto (1845). The Judge last named remained in office until the general election of October, 1852, under the new Constitution, when being a candidate for Judge of the Second Circuit he was defeated by Hon. George A. Bicknell. The latter held the office for — successive terms, and so satisfactory was his administration of its important duties that he was several times elected without opposition. Both Judge Otto and Judge Bicknell were Eastern men, and brought to the judicial station natural talents of the highest order, thorough academic and university training, and professional learning which would have fitted them for any judicial position under the State or Federal Government.

The Judges who have presided in the Floyd Circuit Court since the retirement of Hon. George A. Bicknell were John S. Davis, Charles P. Ferguson, Simeon K. Wolfe, George V. Howk, George B. Cardwill, Jacob Herter and William C. Utz, all of whom have been upright officers and men of a high order of ability.

Lawyers of distinguished ability and wide reputation have practiced in the Floyd Circuit Court ever since its organization. Thomas Nelson, Isaac Howk, John M. Payne, Randall Crawford, Ashbel P. Willard, Cyrus L. Dunham, John S. Davis, Willett Bullitt, Thomas Ware Gibson, James Collins, Thomas L. Smith, Michael C. Kerr, George V. Howk and Walter Q. Gresham were among the eminent members of its bar. Many of the lawyers practicing in that court have been called to high positions under the State and Federal Governments. Three of them became Judges of the Supreme Court of Indiana; one a member of the Supreme Court Commission; Ashbel P. Willard was elected Governor of the State; Cyrus L. Dunham was Secretary of State and a member of Congress; Michael C. Kerr was Reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana, for several terms a member of Congress and, at the time of his death, was Speaker of the National House of Representatives; after a

brilliant career in the army during the Civil War, in which he was made a Brigadier-General, Walter Q. Gresham was appointed Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, subsequently, a Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit, and filled several Cabinet positions.

The Bar of Floyd County, at all times, has been composed of lawyers of ability, who have worthily maintained its reputation for industry in business, fidelity to clients and elevated character in their profession.

There are twenty-two members of the bar now practicing in the Floyd Circuit Court. For obvious reasons their names are not given, as it would be invidious to mention a few and not all of them. The historic part of the above was supplied to the writer by former Supreme Judge Alexander Dowling, who is still practicing at the Floyd County bar, and is one of its most respected members.

NEW ALBANY IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

New Albany has supplied a number of distinguished men to the medical profession. In the "Transactions of the Indiana State Medical Society" it is recorded:

"The Medical Society of the State of Indiana met at Corydon on the 10th. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year, viz.: President—Ashael Clapp, of New Albany."

This was away back in 1820, at the first meeting of the old-time doctors and surgeons of Indiana. Lo' and behold' a New Albany doctor was made the head of the organization, even in that early time. New Albany physicians have kept pace with the other doctors of the State ever since. At the present writing there are forty-four physicians, white and black, going about the city day and night ministering to the wants of suffering humanity. Doctors perform more charity than any other profession of men.

The Ashael Clapp mentioned in the paragraph above quoted was a physician of inter-

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national reputation. His son, Dr. William A. Clapp, also practiced medicine in New Albany up to the time of his death in 1900, at the age of 78 years. He served as surgeon of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Regiment during the Civil War. Dr. Clapp lived in the old Scribner homestead on High street. His father, Dr. Ashael Clapp, had married the widow of Nathaniel Scribner.

Dr. Clapp's kindly face and his cheery smile for everyone who passed his office, will not soon be forgotten by many of the present generation.

An interesting and perhaps instructive story might be written about the early doctors and even those of comparatively recent years, some of them of great ability, but extended mention can not be given here to show the prominence attained by them. This brief sketch is only to recall to some of the visitors at the Centennial that one of these mentioned might have been present at a very important period in their lives, to wit, when they came into the world.

Dr. John Sloan died here April 13, 1898, aged 83. Almost up to the last few months of his life he continued his practice, not for the price, for he had gained a competence, but to serve some old friend who would have no other doctor. His only child is the wife of Admiral Bicknell. Born and educated in New England, he came to New Albany in 1838. Dr. E. P. Easley accurately described the manner of man he was in a paper which he read before the Floyd County Medical Society in one paragraph. Said Dr. Easley: "He was direct of speech, quick at repartee and master of sarcasm and ridicule and strong in his likes and dislikes—a hater of shams within and without the profession. The boastful pretender and that class of physicians who teach one thing and practice an-

other were especial objects of his scorn and contempt." But he was a kindly man. There are physicians still practicing in New Albany who are of Dr. Sloan's high character.

Dr. Henry McCabe Dowling, born April 5, 1805, and died in New Albany, Jan. 6, 1852, was another accomplished physician. His son, Judge Alexander Dowling still survives and lives in this city.

Dr. S. C. Wilcox who practiced for nearly 50 years, is survived by his son, Dr. Frank Wilcox, a practicing physician of the city.

Dr. Stephen J. Alexander, born in 1812, and died in 1891, practiced for over half a century, and left numerous surviving children. Others might be mentioned of the old timers, but space forbids. Of the living Dr. Chas. Bowman, who came to New Albany in 1849, and who is now 86 years of age, is still in the practice of his profession. Dr. John H. Lemon, has practiced for 47 years in New Albany, and says he feels more like working than ever before. Dr. Charles W. McIntyre, County Health Officer, though aged, still "reads up" and practices his profession. The longevity of these physicians who have gone through war and pestilence, is remarkable.

The Floyd County Medical Society was organized in 1878, and to it most of the physicians belong. Dr. Henry B. Shacklett is the present president; Dr. W. J. Leach, secretary. Of the charter members, Drs. Chas. Bowman and E. P. Easley are the only survivors. Dr. Anna McKamy, the only woman physician in the city, is an honored member. The Society meets monthly and frequently high-class papers are read, which are published in the leading medical journals of the country.

New Albany is justly proud of its doctors.

"He took the suffering human race;
He read each wound—each weakness clear—
And struck his finger on the place
And said 'thou ailest here--and here.'"
—Matthew Arnold.



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NEW ALBANY'S SCHOOLS

System of Public Instruction Was Provided for by the Scribners and Begun in an Humble Way—The Parochial Schools.

Joel, Nathaniel and Abner Scribner, the founders of this city, had clearly in mind the value of an education—for they donated \$5,000 in money and lands as a perpetual fund for the maintenance of schools. This was for those days a munificent gift. This highly prized source of revenue has been safe-guarded for a hundred years and today is intact, and brings an annual revenue to the School City. The care of this fund was placed in the hands of trustees, and with the revenue therefrom a school was organized May 21, 1822, with John A. Spaulding as instructor. Two hundred dollars was adopted as the maximum for teachers' service, and equipment, but the teacher was allowed to assess each scholar \$1 per quarter and the house rent and fire-wood was taxed to the scholars. This was the humble beginning of the Public Schools of New Albany.

Soon after the trustees adopted as a seal the letters "N. A. S. F." and built their first school house, a one room structure, in the year 1825. For nearly thirty years the trustees carefully invested the funds allotted them and a large portion of their time was

devoted to the collection of interest, the placing of mortgages and to litigation against delinquent debtors. At rare intervals the Board was so hampered by lack of funds that the school would be suspended for a few months, but revenues would soon accumulate and the school would continue. Hardly half of the period mentioned had passed before another teacher, a lady assistant, was employed. To the citizen accustomed to high salaries the wages paid in those primitive days may be of interest. The head teacher received eight dollars per week, the first assistant, a woman teacher, received four dollars per week, and an occasional assistant teacher, \$2.50 per week.

In 1849 the trustees bought the lot at the corner of West First and Spring streets and proceeded to erect a two room school building to cost \$2,295. The building was finally completed but the strain upon the funds of the Board was so great that in 1852, when the city proper received its character, the Trustees decided to transfer the school building, its equipment and the Scribner fund to the trustees of the city schools with

F. J. SCHUELER, Pres.

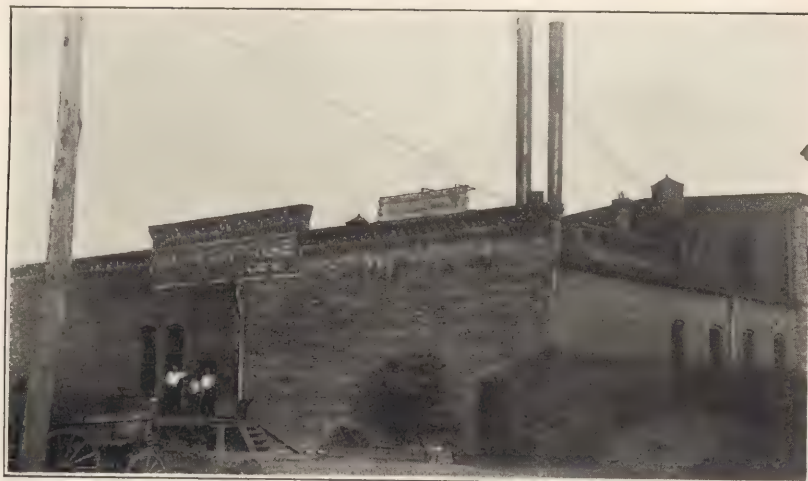
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the understanding that the new Board of Trustees would assume the obligations of the old Board incurred in erecting the new structure. In February, 1853, the school known as the City School or the Scribner High School was incorporated with the re-organized city district schools and the present city school organization was perfected.

It will perhaps interest the present generation to learn something of the size and condition of the schools of sixty years ago. The School City owned three large school buildings each employing seven teachers and the Scribner High School employed two teachers. In addition they had rented three small buildings, employing one or two teachers in each. The entire teaching force consisted of twenty-seven members. The enrollment of children was 1,530. Daily attendance 941. The Board was very much distressed at the small daily attendance compared to the enrollment of pupils, and the teachers complained bitterly of the fact, ascribing this poor attendance to sickness, cold weather and mud around the school houses. The daily attendance at the high school was forty-three, the male students being far in excess of the female students. The annual salary paid to the teachers and music supervisor was \$10,325.

As one turns the pages of the Minute Books kept by the School Trustees, which have been faithfully preserved since the year 1822, he will be impressed with the character of the trustees. The names of the most intelligent, the most prominent and most reputable citizens of the past appear as School Trustees of the City of New Albany and it is due to the high class of membership and the zeal with which they have served the citizens of this city that the schools have been maintained and are now open upon the high plane which they occupy.

The High School has grown from an enrollment of fifty-nine to an enrollment of four hundred and forty-eight. From a teachers' corps of two teachers to a force of fifteen instructors and three supervisors. From an enrollment of 1,530 school children in the various schools there is now an en-

rollment of 3,468. Sixty years ago twenty-seven teachers were required to instruct the children of the city. Today ninety-seven are needed. Sixty years ago the teachers were paid \$10,325 for their services; during the present year the city teachers will receive \$54,000 for their services.

From time to time the trustees have erected school buildings to meet the increasing number of scholars until today it possesses thirteen buildings devoted to the education of the young.

The character of the instruction has greatly changed. Within recent years there has been a strong tendency to substitute for the strictly academic and classical work instruction along utilitarian lines. German and Spanish have in great part taken the place of Latin, and instruction along economic lines in Chemistry and Physics have been substituted for the teaching of abstract theories in these subjects. The schools of the present day have likewise undertaken to do that which was formerly done in the home, namely, to instruct in Domestic Science and Art and in Manual Training. The schools of the present day have placed the physical health and welfare of the child prominently before their minds, and the child's health is safe-guarded as never before. The hygienic cleaning of the school buildings, close quarantine and seclusion during epidemics of contagious diseases has caused the average attendance to rise to over ninety per cent.

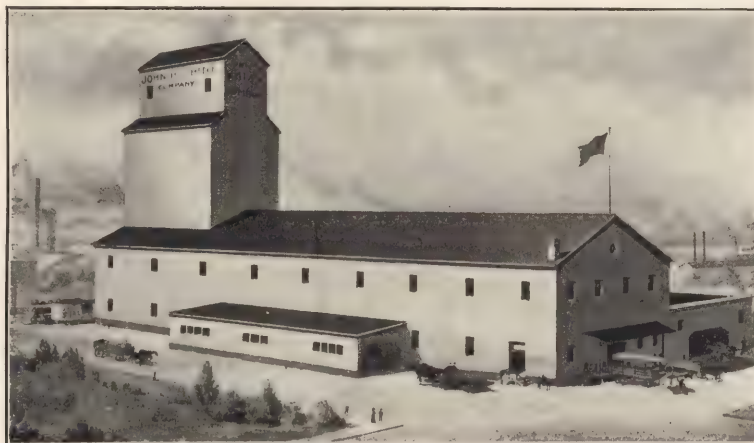
With the lowest school tax rate of any city its size in Indiana, by the closest attention to expenditure of funds, by rigid economy, the Board of Trustees has placed the schools of this city in the forefront of the advancing educational movement, and citizens are fully justified in their pride over the splendid system of schools.

The records of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction show that the New Albany School system is among the best in Indiana, and this is saying a great deal. Prof. Harry A. Buerk, who ranks high among the educators of the State, is the present superintendent, and to him the compiler of this volume is indebted for the above

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information and about the establishment and maintenance of schools in New Albany.

Much of interest could be taken from the records about the New Albany public schools, but space forbids at this time. The Board of Education at present is composed of Charles Day, President; Earl S. Gwin, Secretary; George Moser, Treasurer, with H. A. Buerk, ex-officio a member. The members of the Board of Education devote a great deal of their time to the looking after

Beside the public schools Holy Trinity and St. Mary's congregations maintain private, or what is better known, as parochial schools. These schools are of a very high order. It being incumbent upon Catholics to send their children to the parochial schools, at least until they have made their first communion and been confirmed by the Bishop, the attendance of the Catholic youth is necessarily large at the schools in New Albany with its large Catholic population.

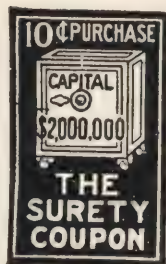


At Top—Shelby Street School, Holy Trinity. Center—Scribner High School (Colored), St. Mary's Academy. Bottom—West Spring Street and East Main Street Schools.
Courtesy Baker Printing House

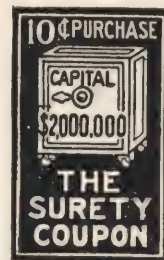
the school-buildings as well as other details connected with the finances leaving educational features to the superintendent and his assistants. It may be stated that the colored school children are well taken care of by the board and have up-to-date schools.

There are fourteen public schools, white and colored, including the Kindergartens conducted by the United Charities. Three of the public schools are for colored pupils, one of them being known as the Scribner High School.

The attendance at the schools numbers about 700. At Holy Trinity, the Sisters of Providence teach, and at St. Mary's, the Sisters of St. Francis conduct the schools. Commodious school-buildings with all of the facilities provided in the public schools are afforded in the parochial schools, and there are also branches for higher education for girls should the parents desire their children to continue after having complied with the laws of the church, but as a rule the pupils of the parochial schools especially the



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boys, go to the public schools after first communion or confirmation. Some, however go to colleges outside the city. The Catholic viewpoint is that education must first be Christian, and while it is a hardship to some to pay for the tuition of their children, yet the burden is not so heavy after all, inasmuch as the tuition fees are very low, this being made possible from the fact that the

Sisters receive little or no pay for their services. The late John B. Kelly, rector of Holy Trinity, provided in his will that certain aid should be given to the Holy Trinity schools. Formerly the German Evangelical Luthern church, in New Albany, maintained a parochial school, but it was abandoned several years ago when the public schools became so much improved.

THE CHURCHES IN NEW ALBANY

The Methodist Have the Honor of Erecting the First House of Worship—All Denominations Now Represented.

There is no part of New Albany history more creditable than that which relates to its religious and educational movements. The founders of the town were religious men and they early made provision for the maintenance of churches of their belief. The Scribners were Presbyterians, but the Methodists erected a building for worship before any other denomination. This was in June, 1817. At one time there were ten Methodist churches in the city; now there are six white and two colored churches of that denomination. The membership of the various Methodist churches as given by the Rev. W. M. Whitsitt, late superintendent of New Albany district, follows: Centenary, 500 members; DePauw Memorial, 500; Main Street, 400; Trinity, 650; Wesley Chapel, 450; German, 211—Total, 2711. These are actual church members and do not include the children. The various societies in the church include the Brotherhood, for men; Woman's Foreign Missions, Home Missions, Ladies' Aid, and the Epworth League. Louis Hartman, the leading layman in the German M. E. church, says his church is in a better condition morally and financially than ever before. Altogether the Methodists of New Albany have reason to feel satisfied with their work.

The Rev. John Poucher, 70, pastor of the Methodist church at Peterburg, Ind,

was formerly pastor in New Albany. He is a high authority in Methodist church history in Indiana. He is now writing a history of DePauw University. Dr. Poucher wrote the following article for this volume:

Wesley Chapel church rightfully claims precedence among the organizations of Methodism in New Albany. A woman who kept a confectionery or restaurant for the "shipyard" was overheard singing a hymn recognized as distinctly Methodist, and a prayer-meeting was proposed. Obadiah Childs was the first to join "on probation." Regular meetings were held at his house on the southeast corner of Market and Bank streets. Hannah Ruff, formerly of Baltimore, was a leading spirit. Other members were William and Elizabeth Beeler, George and Elizabeth Cheatle, and Mary C. Stoy. Rev. John Schrader, preacher-in-charge of Corydon circuit, took in the new "class," and preached once in four weeks.

The first building, a log house, was dedicated December 19, 1827. It was burned about two years later, and a small frame was erected on the same spot which was deeded, June 14, 1821, by "Charles Paxson of the town of New Albany and Austin Montgomery and Samuel Scholfield of the city of Philadelphia to Benjamin Blackiston, Edward Brown, Peter



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Mr. J. Robert Hukill, proprietor of the "Klub" 1633 East Market street at the Daisy Depot, is an advocate of a sign erected at the portal of New Albany to read "Enter without knocking, remain on the same terms."

Starting in a small way a little more than one year ago Mr. Hukill has built up a business that any young man would justly feel proud of.

Cigars, tobacco, magazines and soft drinks are sold, specializing in box trade (cigars by the box at retail) his customers are numbered among the city's most prominent business men.

Mr. Hukill possesses that rare quality of disposition that makes him a hale fellow well met. His genial smile and glad hand are ever in evidence to those frequenting his emporium.

Business men seeking recreation and diversion will find here up-to-date pocket billiard tables and reading rooms where order and congeniality is the key note.

If in quest of a good cigar or magazine or to wile away a few hours, we can suggest no better place than

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NEW ALBANY, INDIANA

Stoy, Robert Downey, and Thomas Sinex, trustees of the Methodist society," etc. The site is now occupied by the parsonage on Lafayette street. A brick house located at the southeast corner of Market and West First streets was built in 1835, subsequently enlarged by "els" on either side. The present noble edifice, a fitting monument of its heroic projectors and as substantial and satisfactory a structure as any in the city, was finished in 1854.

An old-fashioned revival necessitated a division of the congregation in 1839, and the Centenary church after various trying delays was completed, becoming a very great moral force in the city. The society of Wesley Chapel, known as "The Old Ship," always spiritually prolific, swarmed again about 1849, and Roberts Chapel, now Main-Street, nicknamed "The Yawl," a familiar steamboat epithet, was organized. John-Street Mission, developing in 1888 into Trinity Church, came into existence under the pastorate of the Rev. John Kiger in 1854. The frame building for Jennie DePauw Memorial church, an outgrowth of Kingsley Mission Sunday-school in care of W. C. DePauw, was dedicated in 1884. Being destroyed by fire its place was taken by the present stone edifice in 1901. Our colored fellow-Methodists have done well.

Quite recently a citizen of New Albany, W. C. DePauw, came to the rescue of DePauw University, the great Methodist institution of learning, now entering on its most prosperous career."

The New Albany German M. E. Church was organized in 1845. The first pastor in charge was Conrad Muth. The first church building was a frame structure on East Fifth street, between Spring and Market. The present church building, corner of East Fifth and Spring streets was erected in 1889. The present pastor is the Rev. Theodore Rudin, and the members of the official board are: Trustees, Louis Hartman, Geo. A. Newhouse, Sr., Charles Coleman, J. G. Ewing, E. A. Hartman, William Kahl, John F. Newhouse, Mr. Louis Hartman has long

been one of the most active members of the church and is annually sent to the conference, as a lay delegate.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The story of the First Presbyterian Church of New Albany carries one back to the time when Indiana was still a territory with the Capitol at Corydon and Thomas Posey as Governor. The country was largely a wilderness and the state of religion and morals lamentably low. Yet the foundations of New Albany were laid in faith and prayer and when the original plat was made by the Scribner Brothers, who were Presbyterians, several valuable lots were reserved for the support of a Presbyterian Church.

On February 16, 1816, a number of Presbyterians from New Albany and Jeffersonville met at the latter place and organized the Union Church of New Albany and Jeffersonville. The Rev. James McGready, who had been commissioned by the General Assembly for mission work in the Indiana territory officiated. The charter members were Governor Thomas Posey and wife, John Gibson and wife, James M. Tuxnstall, James Scribner, Phoebe Scribner, Esther Scribner and Anna M. Gibson. Governor Posey and Joel Scribner were elected the first elders.

Shortly afterwards the Jeffersonville members withdrew and the church was reorganized and renamed at the house of Mrs. Phoebe Scribner on High Street.

The first regular minister was Rev. Isaac Reed who came for a year's fruitful ministry in October, 1818. In this year the first church building was erected on State Street. It was a plain frame building which was destroyed by fire after only a few months use. It was here the first Sunday School in the city and Indiana was formed in 1819. After the fire, the congregation worshipped with the Methodists and at private homes until it grew too large when it used the rough unfinished court house. The year 1823 was saddened by the death of Rev. Ezra H. Day and nine prominent members, among them Mr. Joel Scribner.

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The Miller Dry Cleaning Company was established in Louisville, Ky., in 1906, by Mr. John H. Miller. After four years of successful business, seeing the need of a modern dry cleaning plant in New Albany, he moved to this city in September, 1910. Mr. Miller is celebrating his fifteenth year in the dry cleaning business he was the first man in New Albany to install a modern steam pressing machine, thereby doing away with the old style "buck" and dirty water which are unsanitary. He personally superintends the cleaning, renovating and reshaping of every garment entering his establishment.

To many people the mere mention of "cleaning clothes" brings up a mental vision of dark, damp, steam laden melodious, "sudsy" rooms, where clothes are torn to shreds and lace bedecked gowns and lingerie are thrown to the mercy of whirring wheels and fiendish workmen.

Five minutes inside the new plant of the Miller Dry Cleaning Company will suffice to dispel all such ideas—a thirty minute tour of inspection will result in an entirely new conception of the whole matter of cleaning clothes.

The Miller Dry Cleaning is guaranteed "Complaint Proof" so called because our work has become so perfect that complaints are few compared to the volume of business handled.

One test of our service will convince you of our superiority. Careful, painstaking work is our motto.

The most delicate fabrics can be entrusted to us with the knowledge that they will receive prompt, careful attention.

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NEW ALBANY, INDIANA



Frank Manus, Sr., was born in New Albany, Ind., on the 25th day of February, 1856. Has spent all his life in this city, attended the public schools until the age of sixteen. He then started into work for his step-father, John J. Reck, to learn the meat packing business. In the year 1879, Mr. Frank Manus, Sr. was married to Eva C. Endris at Lanesville, Ind., the children are Frank, Jr., Lula May and Leo Manus.

At the early age of twenty-one, Mr. Frank Manus, Sr., embarked into the meat packing business for himself in a very small way, killing on an average of five hogs per week, but by conscientious, careful and fair dealing method has today one of the largest packing houses in the city, killing each week 150 hogs.

In the year 1898, Mr. Frank Manus, Sr. took his son Frank Manus, Jr. into the business with him and changed the style of the firm name to Frank Manus & Son. Mr. Manus, Jr. has like his father devoted his entire time and attention to the meat packing business, having grown up in the business and shares alike with his father in the confidence and good-will of the citizens of New Albany who are their patrons.

It has been the ambition of this firm to offer only the very best products obtained from pork, their plant is the most modern and sanitary to be found in the State, their present large volume of business is ample evidence of their success and popularity.

During the pastorate of Rev. John T. Hamilton the church took on a new lease of life. A Female Bible Society was formed to supply Bibles to every family in the county. In 1840, through the generosity of Mr. Elias Ayres, The Indiana Theological Seminary was brought to New Albany and added prestige to the church. Possibly the most fruitful early pastorate was that of Rev. Ashbel S. Wells from 1828-32 when many leading families connected themselves during several happy revivals. Although New Albany was settled by Puritan stock there was a large invasion of a rougher element from the slave states causing grave moral conditions. The First Church set a stern example in her discipline and a number of her members

brick from the State Street Church and the splendid edifice on Bank Street was dedicated in the spring of 1854.

A long and prosperous pastorate was enjoyed under Rev. Joseph W. Clokey 1878-1903. In 1898 the church was gutted with fire and only the bare walls remained. After heroic efforts the building was restored and is now modern and complete in its equipment.

The First Church continues to hold the influential place in the community which has been accorded her from the beginning. More than fifty young men have gone from her midst to preach the gospel at home and abroad and still through a multitude of activities she ministers to young and of the means of Eternal life.

The above was kindly furnished by the Rev. E. C. Lucas, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.



Second Presbyterian, German M. E., St. Mary's Catholic, First Presbyterian and DePauw Memorial Churches—Courtesy Baker Printing House

were suspended for Sabbath breaking, slandering and profanity.

On February 26, 1830, a fine brick edifice with a steeple and bell was dedicated and stood until 1851. In 1837 came the division out of which the Second Church was organized with one hundred and three members, leaving the First Church with but seventy-one. However the succeeding pastorate of Rev. W. C. Anderson saw the rapid regaining of strength. The present lecture room on Bank Street was erected in 1851 with the

The Second Presbyterian has a beautiful edifice at the corner of Thirteenth and Elm streets. The Rev. J. R. Voris is pastor. The church was first organized 76 years ago by 103 members, who had originally been connected with the First church. The first services held by the congregation were in the Court-house, December 3, 1837, and afterward at private residences. In 1853 the congregation completed what was then regarded as a very fine structure, the church at the corner of East Third and High streets,



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The Rhodes-Burford Housefurnishing Company



have been in business in New Albany for eleven years, starting in a small way in a small store, but have been constantly increasing the business until now we occupy the largest store in the city.

Their increase has been made because we have always tried to treat the people with the utmost courtesy and fair treatment, always being willing to go more than half way to have them satisfied.

Rhodes Burford House Furnishing Co. have nine large stores, which gives them a buying power greater than any single house, we buy for less and naturally sell for less, always looking into the quality of goods first.

We extend liberal credit to all, and make no additional charge but give 10% discount for cash. We hereby extend you a hearty welcome to our city and wish you to visit our mammoth store.

RHODES-BURFORD COMPANY

PEARL AND HIGH STREETS

now occupied by the Second Baptist church, colored. In the early days of this congregation camp meetings were in favor with certain Presbyterians, and several delightful meetings were held at Mt. Tabor, near the city. Rev. Lyman Beecher and other distinguished divines delivered addresses at these camp-meetings. The Second church is attended mostly by those residing in the eastern part of the city, and was built for their convenience, but a number of the descendants of the founders of the first congregation are also members. There was movement some time ago to consolidate the Presbyterian churches, but nothing came of it.

The Third Presbyterian church was organized sixty years ago, Thomas Connor donating the ground upon which the handsome stone edifice at the corner of East Ninth and Spring streets, stands. The Rev. John J. Atterbury, whose son is now vice president of the great Pennsylvania railway system, was the first pastor. One of the pastors, who remained with the church for fifty years or more, will never be forgotten by the people of New Albany. This was the Rev. Charles Hutchinson. When he died there was general mourning. Dr. Hutchinson was much beloved by everybody in the city. The Rev. J. C. Armintrout is the present pastor.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

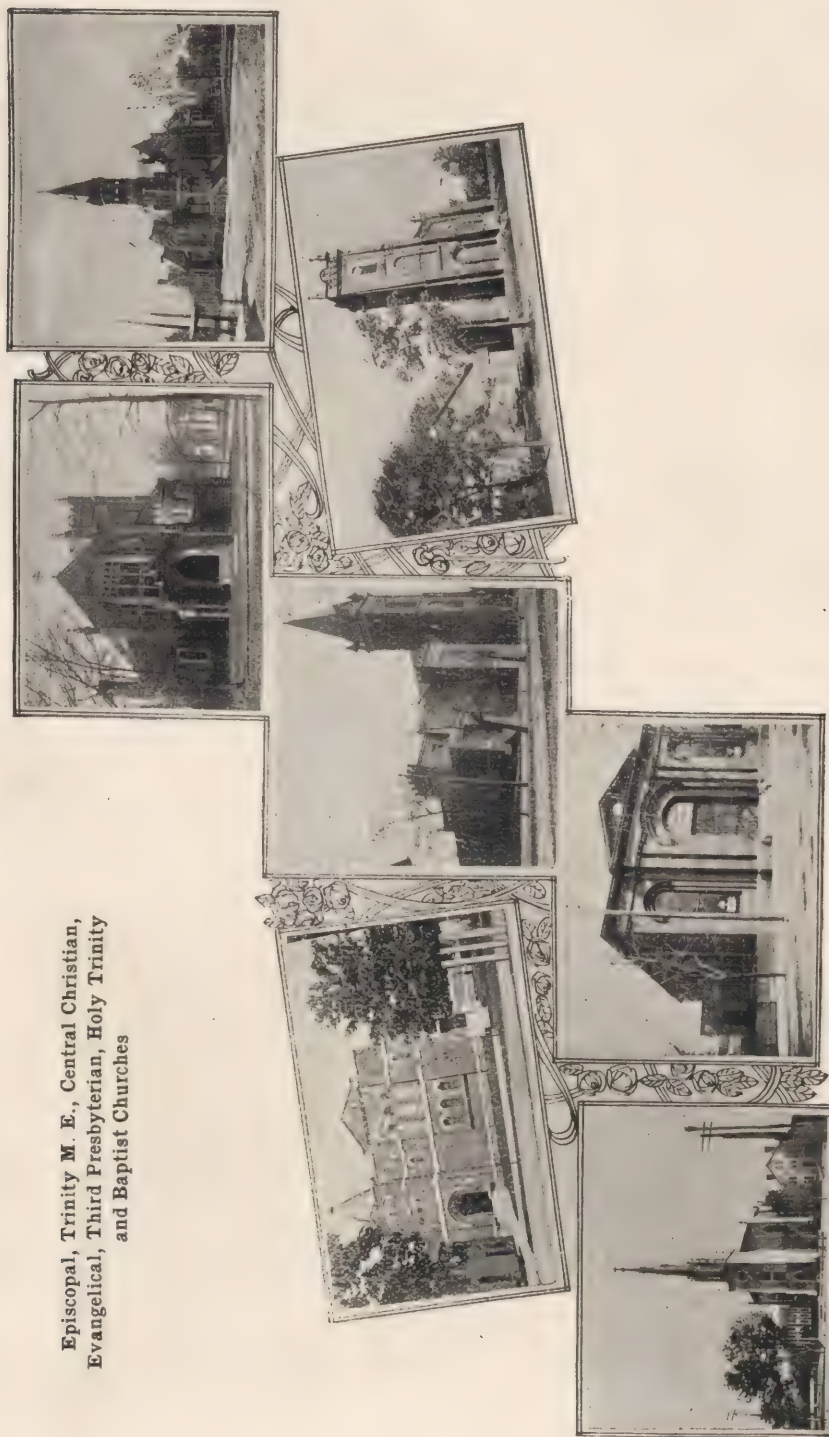
There are about 4,000 Catholics in New Albany. Over 2,000 belongs to St. Mary's parish and about 1,800 to Holy Trinity. The Catholics have had a regular pastor in the city for 77 years, at which time Holy Trinity was organized, but it is recorded that Bishop Flaget visited the city as early as 1829, and ministered to the few families of that faith living here at that time. The first church building, a frame structure, was located on East Market Street, opposite the present building. Work was begun on this latter classic structure by the Rev. Joseph Louis Neyron, in 1836. Father Neyron was his own superintendent and assisted in the work of manual labor. He also devoted considerable of his own private means to the building

fund. Remarkable indeed was the career of Father Neyron. He had been a surgeon in the French Army under Napoleon before entering the priesthood, and after being ordained came to the diocese of Vincennes, being assigned to pastoral duty at St. Mary's-of-the-Knobs, in Lafayette township. He died while serving as professor emeritus of *Mateira Medica*, in Notre Dame University, Ind., in 1890, at the great age of 96. Much of romantic interest could be written about Father Neyron, but space here forbids. The present rector is the Rev. Charles Curran, Dean of the New Albany Catholic diocesan district, whose activities in the community since his assumption of pastoral duties are too well-known to expatiate upon. Father Curran is active in civic as well as religious labors. His assistant is the Rev. Father Wicke. Holy Trinity has parochial schools for 300 pupils, which are conducted by the Sisters of Providence. The fine school building was erected by the Rev. John B. Kelly, deceased, Father Curran's predecessor. There are a number of religious societies connected with the parish, all active in charitable work, the most notable one being a total abstinence society, one of the largest in the State.

The German Catholics of New Albany attended Holy Trinity until 1859, when they organized a parish of their own. The first pastor was the Rev. Edward M. Faller, who afterward did so much for church and charity, particularly in building St. Edward's Hospital, which is referred to elsewhere in this volume. Upon the death of Father Faller the present rector, the Rev. William E. Seibertz assumed charge, and during his incumbency has made many improvements in keeping with the fine properties owned by the church. The congregation is one of the most flourishing German parishes in the State. The Rev. B. H. Riedford is assistant to Father Seibertz. The Sisters of St. Francis conduct the schools connected with St. Mary's. There are a number of religious societies in the parish which are active in religious or charitable work. Altogether, St. Mary's, with its fine appurtenances, is a credit to the city as well as to its parishoners.

A GROUP OF THE LEADING CHURCHES

Episcopal, Trinity M. E., Central Christian,
Evangelical, Third Presbyterian, Holy Trinity
and Baptist Churches



Courtesy Baker Printing House

Up to this time the church properties of the parish have cost \$100,000 in round numbers.

The Rev. Father Seibertz beside being rector of St. Mary's is spiritual director of the Knights of Columbus, made up of some of the members of both congregations. The Catholics of New Albany have been active with all of their fellow-citizens in promoting the work preparatory of the celebration of the Centennial.

A few Catholic families seem to have been in New Albany from the very beginning. Many of the soldiers who were with Gen. Clark in the capture of Vincennes were French and Catholic and they were given land in the Grant for their services. History mentions Louis Brevette, who kept a grocery on what is now the corner of Lower Fourth and Main streets. At his house mass was read by missionary priests from Kentucky probably as early as 1815. Louis Vernia, a soldier under Napoleon, was among the early Catholics and some of his kinsmen still live here. Among the others were Nicholas Spickert, Henry Terstegge, Thomas Piers, Nicholas Courts, Patrick Leyden, John Coleman, John Byrne, Michael Kinsey. Some of these names are still known in New Albany, and the families are prominent in business or society. It is of record that one of the above, Thomas Piers, bought land from the United States, at the land office in Jeffersonville. The deed for this land was signed by the then President of the United States, James Monroe. The deed, in a good state of preservation, is in the possession of Mrs. Herman Knirihm, a niece of Mr. Piers. John K. Graham, the first surveyor in New Albany, was assisted in his work by Mr. Piers, who was also a surveyor. The trustees of St. Mary's are: Frank Zoellers, Conrad Broecker, Clemens Day, Edmond Schmitt, Frank Manus, Jr., John N. Louis. The trustees of Holy Trinity are: John McBarron, Andrew Connell, Louis Vernia, John A. Cody, James A. James, Edward Tighe, Joseph Bruns.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

For seventy-nine years the Episcopal church has had an organization in New Al-

bany. It's beautiful but small stone church is located at East Eleventh and Market streets, and some of the most prominent residents of the city worship there. On the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of St. Paul's Parish, held July 19, 1909, the Hon. Evan B. Stotsenburg, an active member of the parish and whose father, Judge H. Stotsenburg, now deceased, had been one of the most devoted members, delivered an address recounting briefly the history of the parish. Senator Stotsenburg said in part:

History of St. Paul's Parish.

"The middle west in the early part of the nineteenth century, was not an encouraging field for the establishment of the church. Whether there was still a prejudice against the church on account of it having been the established church of the mother country, from which independence had a half century before been gained, or whether the forms and ceremonies of its service were not suited to the temperment of the early settlers, I do not know. What was true as to the other towns in the West was of New Albany. Our Methodist brethren, our Presbyterian brethren, our Baptist brethren were already here and had established places of worship and regular congregations, when the few faithful churchmen who had cast their lot in New Albany felt called upon to break the ground and plant the vine.

"Lathrop Elderkin, to whom with Elizabeth Burnett is due the credit for the enterprise, called a meeting at his residence, on State street, between Main and Market, of the citizens who were friendly to the establishment of the church in this community. This meeting was held on the evening of the 19th of July, 1834.

"On the 22nd day of February, 1839, Lot 17 on Upper Spring street, the present site of the German Lutheran Church, was purchased for a building lot, and the building committee was ordered to proceed with the erection of a church building. On the 10th day of April, 1839, the Bishop laid the corner stone. In this first building the services of the church were conducted until the 24th day of Novem-



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NEW ALBANY, IND.

ber, 1863, when the property was ordered sold, and the same was sold to the German Lutherans. From them Mr. W. C. DePauw purchased the building which was removed to Vincennes and Beeler streets, where it was renovated and used for mission purposes in connection with the Methodist Church. On February 10, 1864, a lot 60 by 120 feet was purchased on East Main street, near Sixth, for \$1,300 cash, and the work of building a frame church was at once commenced. On June 1, 1865, the corner stone was laid. For nearly thirty years this building remained the home of the church. On June 2, 1890, the present church lot was purchased, and the work of raising funds to build a stone church commenced. On September 19, 1892, the old lot on Main street was sold and thereafter services were held in one of the frame buildings on the present property. On the 13th day of July, 1904, the debt was paid and the mortgage burned, and the church was ready for consecration. The impressive ceremonies of consecration were held on the 27th day of April, 1905, the Rt. Rev. Joseph Marshall Francis, Bishop of the Diocese officiating.

"What of the laymen who, during these three-quarters of a century, have worked and toiled for the Master in his vineyard? I speak now only of those who have ended their earthly career, and who have gone to their reward. The records of the parish show that Lathrop Elderkin, Joseph Franklin, Stephen Beers, Horace Thurston, Whiting, Griswold, Wicome Hale, Victor A. Pepin, John G. Hoff, Leonce Hoover, Louis Wahl, John S. Davis, Geo. G. Cardwill, Geo. Bicknell, Sr., T. D. Dow, Dr. Charles L. Hoover, Slias F. Miller, Thomas M. Brown, John H. Stotsenburg, Franklin C. Johnson, W. F. Morrill, Edmund A. Maginnis, Judge George A. Bicknell, John C. Culbertson, C. S. S. Todd, Elijah Newland, George S. McKiernan, Hiram O. Cannon, Seymour C. Wilcox, J. S. Winstandley, William W. Tuley, W. N. Mahon, Robert Brockman, and Edward Lewis, with many others

were always ready to give of their time, their talents and their means to proper and perpetuate the work of the Parish. What of the good women of the Parish? The records do not show their work. But we know that side by side with the men, often in advance, they aided in the work, lightening the burden as only they know how..

"That the church has administered its sacraments to many, we know. With its rites it has ministered to hundreds the sacrament of Baptism, to thousands the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Although seventy-five years have rolled around since this Parish was established, it is but a brief span in the life of a church. What of the future, what will be the history to be recorded of the next quarter of a century. St. Paul's has had an historic record of which its members can well be proud. It has sent out ministers to many parts of the country who have accomplished much. Its activities are not alone confined to New Albany. One remarkable thing connected with the church is that one of its members, Admiral George A. Bicknell, retired, has the distinction of being the son and grandson of two previous senior wardens, all bearing the same name, and serving in the same city. The present rector of St. Paul's is the Rev. C. Heley-Maloney. The Women of the parish are quite active, having several societies, among them the Auxiliary, the Altar Guild. The men have St. Andrew's Brotherhood.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

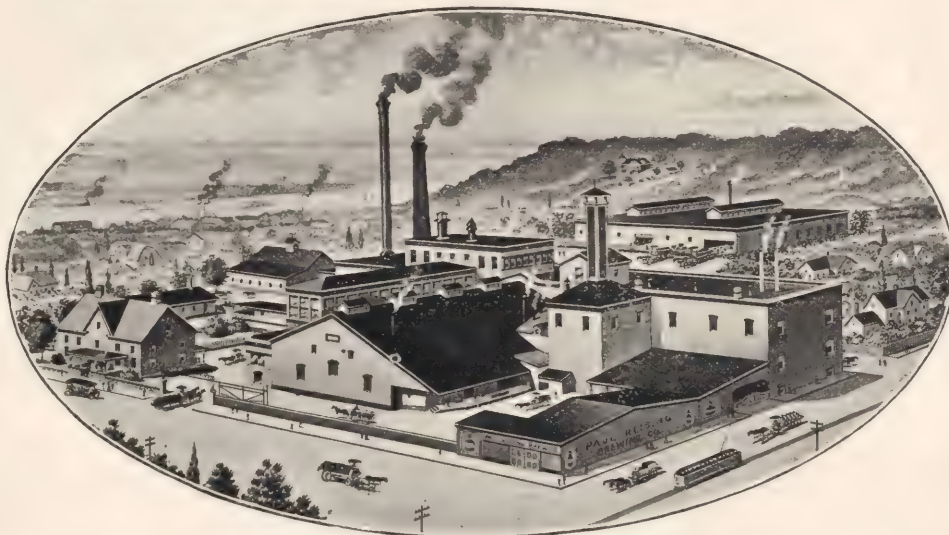
For seventy-seven years the Christian church has had an organization in New Albany. Elder D. G. Stewart was the first minister and was followed by others not regularly appointed, and it was not until 1858 that the first regular pastor was appointed, he being the Elder J. J. Moss. The first church, a one-story brick, is well remembered by Mr. Isaac A. Craig, of 1210 Ekin Ave., who says that the pulpit was in the front part of the church as was customary in those days. Mr. Craig is now a mem-



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make it. Their three brands, "Imperial," a light beer, and "Culmbacher," a dark beer, the "Sparkling Common" the recognized health beer, have gained high reputations for their purity and general excellence. The brewery is modern in every particular and all products are manufactured under the most perfect sanitary conditions. Officers of the company. Messrs. H. L. Meinhardt, President, and Peter Deering, Superintendent, have directed the affairs of their company with commendable judgment, and have always associated themselves with the business men in their efforts to promote the material prosperity of New Albany.

LOUIS HARTMAN, MERCHANT AND PUBLIC-SPIRITED CITIZEN.

Louis Hartman, is eminently a self-made man. Coming to New Albany from Germany in 1854, at the age of fifteen, his first employment was with E. Beckman in the butcher business, where he remained for a period of three years.

He then went to Keokuk, Iowa to try his luck but having attained a love for New Albany, he came back when Mr. Beckman offered him a partnership in a stall in the upper market-house, which then stood in the street at East Market and Eleventh Streets, where he remained a year and then afterward he conducted a meat stall in the market house where the Plaza now is. For five years he sold meat there and then he commenced packing pork in a small way on his own account, but afterward went into partnership with Mr. Beckmann on a larger scale.

At the close of the Civil War he commenced buying cattle on his own account and continued in that business for ten years, when he concluded to try pork-packing again. He engaged in business with Mr. Morris McDonald, a former Mayor of New Albany, and Jesse J. Brown, under firm name of Hartman & Co., and this continued for six or seven years. Summer packing coming into vogue, he went into the flour and grain business and has been engaged in this line of business since that time.

The firm of Louis Hartman & Sons (Louis E. Alexander and H. Anton Hartman) wholesale flour, grain feed and cereals, at Pearl and Oak streets, is one of the largest about the Falls Cities. The trade attained has been built up through years of fair dealing with patrons. The junior members of the firm are like their father, energetic and public spirited.

Mr. Hartman took his sons, H. A. Hartman and E. A. Hartman, into business with him some years ago. H. Anton is in the main office and has charge of the direction of the salesmen and other duties. E. Alexander is the Louisville and Kentucky representative of the firm; Oliver P. is the city salesman; Harvey H. is the chief book-keeper for Peter Klerner, furniture manufacturer, having chosen that line of business of his own volition.

Hartman & Sons are distributing agents for the justly celebrated Pillsbury flour in Southern Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and parts of Georgia. The firm is agent for Ballard's flours in New Albany and Jeffersonville. The fact is the firm handles all brands of the best winter and spring wheat



LOUIS HARTMAN

flour as well as the best rye flours. Probably no dealer about the Falls Cities handle such a large variety. Louis Hartman will handle nothing but the best and having a very extensive acquaintance, has built up an enormous trade.

Everything Mr. Hartman touches seems to prosper and he is financially successful in all of his enterprises. He helped to secure the Kentucky and Indiana Bridge and urged the taxpayers to sign a petition for that proposition. He had charge of the New Albany Street Railway under a receivership of the United States Court, and brought that property out of chaos, building it up so that Louisville capitalists purchased it. The street railway system is acknowledged to be a good one and it is due to Mr. Hartman's business ability that it was first made so. He aided in building the Belt Line Railway, which enabled the Southern Railway to cross the Ohio over its present route and to connect with other roads.

Successful as Mr. Hartman has been in business, he is best known in New Albany and in the three Falls Cities as a promoter of public enterprises. To mention all of the public conveniences Mr. Hartman helped to create would require much more space than can be taken up in this very brief sketch; in fact when one goes to telling of Mr. Hartman's activities since he has been around the Falls, he finds that the relation of them would fill a book, so this will be merely to tell of a few of the things done for New Albany.

First of these, and the one which Mr. Hartman takes the most pride in, is the securing for the youth of New Albany, the High School. Over its portals it reads: "The People's College." Mr. Hartman has decided views on all public question and advocated the establishment of a manual training school for New Albany, but this has not yet been attained, although the building was fully arranged for it and can easily be established as a result. Much of the credit for building the fine High School is due to him, although he does not claim any credit, feeling that he was simply doing his duty being first to urge the building of this fine structure. During his term as member of the School Board, the Carnegie Public Library

was built and Mr. Hartman was instrumental, with his associates on the board, in seeing that the splendid equipment, which is now enjoyed by the patrons of the library, was secured.

Notwithstanding his large business interests and other activities, Mr. Hartman always finds time for work of church and charity. He is deeply interested in the work of the Deaconess connected with his church and also with the orphans' work. His congregation thinks so well of him that he is always sent as the Lay Delegate from his church to the annual conferences of the German Methodist Church and has been a member of the General Conference every year, with the exception of twice since 1876.



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One entering the N. Stein Bakery, of which Conrad Hertlein is the proprietor, is at once impressed by the cleanliness of the place. The N. Stein Bakery is an old New Albany institution. It was established in 1860. Its proprietor, Conrad Hertlein, was born, November 4, 1868, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. He has been in the bakery business since he was fourteen years of age, and ought to know something about the business. He does know, and that is

why his bread ranks well up with the best made by any member of the National Association of Master Bakers or of the Indiana Association of Master Bakers. Mr. Hertlein being a member of each of these organizations.

Mr. Hertlein came to America in 1893, and at once obtained employment in a bakery in Louisville. He was married in 1894, and in that year started a bakery and restaurant in Springfield, Ky. He prospered, but was looking for a larger field, and returned to Louisville, where he conducted a bakery during the year of 1910. On January 1, 1911, he bought the old establishment of the N. Stein Bakery, and it was a fortunate thing for New Albany that he did so, for he put new life into the baking business in this town. At present the bakery has a capacity of 15,000 loaves a day; fourteen bakers and girls are employed. Everything about the bakery is kept scrupulously clean, this being one of Mr. Hertlein's hobbies, and everyone will say it is a good one. The Peerless Bread has gained a fine reputation. It is a home product and goes into hundreds of homes in New Albany every morning. Mr. Hertlein is a progressive business man and has helped greatly in the Centennial work. Mr. Hertlein served for ten years in the City Council of Springfield, and when he left that city the people regretted it, for they had lost an enterprising citizen and expert baker, two things hard to replace.

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ber of the Central Christian church, and his wife who is eighty years of age; has been a member of the Christian church for 64 years. They both can relate interesting incidents connected with the history of both the Park and the Central churches. Mr. Craig recalls that that gifted Irishman, Alexander Campbell, came to New Albany in 1854, and preached in the Park Christian church, which was then simply known as the Christian church. That the congregation was influential enough to have so distinguished a man address than is an evidence of their strength even at that time. Park Christian church continues to flourish, and has a membership of about 600. Its church building is a beautiful gothic structure, at 212 West Market street. Rev. C. E. Elmore is the pastor.

The Central Christian church was organized January, 1874, and the Rev. J. L. Parsons was the first pastor. The congregation has a nice building at 1315 East Spring street, and through its various activities wields a large influence for good in the community. The membership is among the largest of any church body in the city, having now reached 900, and there are over 300 attending the Sunday-schools regularly. Among the officers of the Central Christian as well as of the Park Christian churches are some of the leading business men and educators of the city.

THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH OF NEW ALBANY.

(The Rev. F. A. Meusch, pastor, furnished the following):

When the settlement of the town of New Albany had progressed to such a stage, that the inhabitants had time to think of something else besides the hewing out of a homestead from the wilderness, the people of German nationality felt the need of being united in an orderly church organization. Coming from parts of the Fatherland where the church of the Reformation was the established church, they desired to transplant to the new home the old church which had been dear to them in the home across the water.

The first record we find of the establishment of an Evangelical congregation in New Albany tells us, that on October 23, 1837, Rev. Henry Evers issued a call to the resident Germans to meet for the purpose of organizing a German Evangelical congregation. Forty-one men heeded the invitation of the Rev. Evers, and as a result the "German Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed Church of New Albany, Indiana" was organized. Rev. Henry Evers was elected as its first pastor and John Pleiss, Henry Koehl and John Henry Radecke served as its first trustees.

In the then new town the beginning was naturally small, and the newly organized congregation could not hope to come into the possession of its own church edifice immediately. During the first six years, after its organization the congregation met for Divine worship, in a school-house on State Street, between High and River, later in the old court-house, until finally a brick church was erected on a site previously purchased, and situated on State Street near Oak. This building was dedicated on November 5, 1843. On the lot back of the church later the parsonage and parochial school-house were built. Some of the teachers who taught here and later on East Fourth street were Mosbach, Austmann, Lasch, Achilles, Weiss, Wettle and Wunderlich. The work in the parochial school was abandoned in 1872.

For a few years the congregation had its church home on East Fourth street, the location now occupied by the ice plant. Then it moved to Spring street, between East Third and Bank, into the old Episcopal Church, which it had purchased. This church stood on the site now occupied by the Sunday School Chapel. The building was later sold and moved to Vincennes and Beeler streets where it was destroyed by fire.

In 1869 the present church building was erected and dedicated on September 4, 1870. The lot on which the old church had stood becoming vacant by its removal, a parsonage was built upon it. In the month of April, 1899, the lot on the southwest corner of East Third and Spring streets was pur-



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chased, and after the building which stood on it, had been torn down, the parsonage was moved onto it, and a spacious Sunday School Chapel erected on the place made vacant by the removal of the parsonage.

After the dedication of the church on September 4, 1870, the congregation deemed itself at its goal, and looked forward to years of uninterrupted development. They were rudely awakened, when on June 6, 1886, the church building was completely gutted by fire. Not dismayed by this calamity, the congregation immediately took step to rebuild. So great was their ardor, that on November 5, of the same year the church was again ready to be dedicated to God. An additional cause for joy was, that the entire cost of reconstruction was paid immediately, leaving no debt hanging over the church. The development of the congregation since that time has been steady and normal. The church has been completely renovated, beautiful art glass windows giving the finely frescoed interior the dim, religious light, conducive to worship. The spacious Sunday school chapel stands as worthy addition to the church proper, providing room not only for the meetings of the Sunday School and the various organizations connected with the church, but also a meeting place for the social functions of the congregation. The latest addition to the church property is a modern, roomy parsonage built in 1912, and standing as a fit monument of the progressive spirit of the congregation.

The congregation at present has a membership of 373 families, representing 1250 individuals. Its Sunday School numbers 400 scholars and teachers and is under the guidance of Superintendent Herman Brown, Jr. The work of the congregation is at present in charge of Rev. F. A. Meusch and the members of the Official Board, who are: Peter Klerner, President; George F. Goodbub, Secretary; Edw. Steinhauer, Financial Secretary; Joseph Krementz, Treasurer and Charles Day, Conrad Hertlein, Adolf Wunderlich and John Kummer. They are ably seconded in their work by the Ladies' Aid Society, the Brotherhood, the Ladies' Auxiliary, the "Naeh-Verein," and the Young

People's Society. The musical department is in charge of Prof. Earl Morga.

The church was organized as a German church, but giving way to the pressure of circumstances, can no longer claim to be entirely German. Evangelical it is and ever will be, no matter in what language its business or devotions are conducted. Its influence for good in the community can be judged only by the higher standard of morality prevailing.

The doors of the church stand open to all comers, of whatever creed they may be, and all strangers are made to feel welcome. It stands for what the great church-body with which it is united stands: In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, in all things charity.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist church in New Albany has not flourished in proportion to its age in this community, nor has it grown like the church in Kentucky, yet the Baptists have two pretty churches, besides, there are two for the colored population. The history of the Baptist church in the community embraces a period of 88 years. The pioneers were known as "Hard-shell" Baptists, and Seth Woodruff, one of the first, if not the very first commissioner of the county of Floyd, was a member. He caused a church to be built on one of the public squares, and having built the church, history says he felt that he had a right to preach in it. Mr. Woodruff was a man of strong character, but not educated in Holy Writ, and some objected to his preaching in the pulpit, possibly because he had been a tavern-keeper. Naturally this brought on dissensions, and the congregation divided in 1835, and organized what is now known as the Park Christian church. Notwithstanding these difficulties the faithful few continued to keep the faith, and in 1848 Oliver Cassell, John Knefley, John Woodward, Benj. Williams and Samuel Montgomery were elected officers of the church, and this resulted in the purchase of a lot at the corner of Bank and Spring streets, and a substantial brick edifice was built thereon in 1848, which served the Bap-



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tists until 1880, when the Tabernacle was erected.

The Rev. William Hildreth, a man of force and eloquence, preached there, and his sermons are still well remembered. He drew the factions together. The Rev. John A. Broadus, the distinguished Southern Baptist divine, preached the sermon on the dedication of the church. Afterwards the old building was sold, and was used for years by Louis Vernia and afterward by Louis Hartman as a feed and flour store. The present organization, known as the Tabernacle church, 316 Fourth Street, has just been renovated after suffering severe loss from fire. New stained glass windows have been put in and the church interior looks very pretty in its new coat of frescoes, the embellishments being all that could be desired. The auditorium of this church is one of the best in the city. The congregation is growing in numbers under the administration of the Rev. J. Grover Forward and numbers about 250 members with a good Sunday school.

The Rev. W. R. Seymoure is the pastor of the Culbertson Avenue Baptist church which was built for the accommodation of the people living in the eastern part of the city, and the congregation is growing with the influx of new population in that part of town.

The Advent Christian church, Shelby northwest corner of Indiana Avenue, Silver Grove, is attended by the Second Adventists of New Albany, and it has a membership of about 250. The Rev. A. C. Adams was recently called as pastor. The church building is of frame and was built in 1891. It has a commodious basement for holding meetings. Elder Brock, one of the leading members of the congregation, says the church is in fine condition spiritually and financially.

The Jewish people, who enter so largely into the business spirit of the city, have no Synagogue, but they keep the Jewish holidays by closing their stores, thus setting a good example to their Christian fellow-citizens, who do not all close their places of

business on Sundays. The Jews of New Albany go to Louisville to obey the injunctions of the Talmud now, but in time they hope to have a temple of their own in this city.

The Scientists have the first Church of Christ at Bank and High streets. The church was formerly occupied by the First National Bank and is a quaint old building of classic construction with long sand-stone columns at its entrance. This church organization has been active for about ten years. Mrs. Evelyn P. Carr is the first reader. Testimonial meetings are held every Wednesday evening.

THE COLORED CHURCHES.

The colored people of New Albany are well supplied with churches, having four—two Methodist and two Baptist congregations, which are well attended, especially on Sundays. The first African Methodist churches were established nearly forty years ago, and were known as Cosby Chapel and Jones' Chapel. The colored Methodist churches are now known as Zion and Bethel A. M. E. churches. Bethel congregation has a church at 313 East Fifth street, and the Rev. Martin Coleman is pastor. Zion church, 301 West Spring street, is the oldest, and Rev. Jas. S. Prince is the pastor. The Baptists have a fine church at the corner of East Third and High streets, and the Rev. W. M. Winfrey is pastor. The Rev. Henry Bowen is pastor of Howard chapel, 1715 East Market street, for the Baptists of color who live in the eastern part of the city. The colored people seem much devoted to their churches and most of the better class of their people attend them regularly.

NEW ALBANY'S Y. M. C. A.

The Young Men's Christian Association has a fine building, costing \$30,000, at the corner of Pearl and High streets. The building faces 60 feet on High and runs back 110 feet on Pearl. Mr. J. F. Gebhardt was the first president. The building contains a complete gymnasium, bathing pool, lavatories, etc. There are fine reading and lec-

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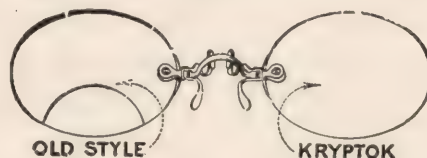
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NEW ALBANY, IND.

ture rooms, in fact the Association is up-to-date, having been recently brought to its present efficiency by Mr. Harold Barrett. The Association wields a large influence on the young men of the city, affording them recreation or amusement which tends to keep them out of evil places in their leisure hours.

The Young Men's Institute, another organization formed for purposes similar to the Y. M. C. A., for Catholic young men, has a fine home at 805 East Main street, which has recently been renovated. Some of the leading Catholic men of the city belong to this organization, and it is of considerable moral force as well as affording social opportunities for its members. The Y. M. I. contemplate extensive additions to their home and the more enthusiastic members are in favor of building a new institute room with all of the accessories afforded by the Y. M. C. A.

Visitors during the Centennial will be cordially welcomed at the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. M. I. institutions, preparations having been made to that end by both organizations.

NEW ALBANY BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Mr. William S. Culbertson during his life time provided for the Old Ladies' Home and the Cornelia Memorial Orphans' Home, the latter being left as a memorial to his wife. The first named institution, situated on High street, near Seventh, was erected by Mr. Culbertson for the benefit of needy and worthy ladies. It is situated in a beautiful residence part of the city, and the inmates are cared for as tenderly as if a home. Miss Emma Baldwin is the matron. The Orphans' Home, 1801 Ekin avenue, above Vincennes, is under the direction of a board of lady managers composed of the leading charitable ladies of the city. At his death Mr. Culbertson left a handsome endowment fund to maintain these institutions, and they will forever stand as a monument to his charity and generosity. Mr.

Culbertson made a large fortune in the dry-goods business before and during the Civil War. He worked hard to amass this fortune and the partial distribution from his large estate in this way was able to set a good example to future generations.

St. Edward's City Hospital, another of New Albany's benevolent institutions and is mentioned in another part of this publication.

THE UNITED CHARITIES.

The United Charities Society of which Mrs. E. V. Knight is the President and Mrs. Mary T. Austin, secretary, dispenses a great deal of charity during the year in a quiet, unobstrusive way. This charity was made possible by a bequest in the will of Mr. W. C. DePauw. A hospital was established in November, 1888, in accordance with the bequest. It was located in the old DePauw House on East High street, but it was found that a hospital was not practicable, and it was abandoned. The bequest of Mr. DePauw provided for "the keeping of a free reading room, establishing and maintaining an industrial school, a dispensary, infirmary, general hospital and lying in hospital, home for the friendless, etc," but it has not yet been found practicable to carry all of these provisions out. The management of the charities is directed by a board of managers, members of the Methodist church predominating. While all of the provisions of the bequest have not been carried out the society has been able to do a great deal of good, especially during times when there is lack of employment for industrial people.

The New Albany Charity Society, Pearl, southwest corner of Spring, does a lot of practical charity when the occasion requires and, as "the poor we always have with us," the occasion arises often. Judge George B. Cardwill is the President and Miss Lizzie Reissinger is secretary. The organization is incorporated and intends to branch out and do even more good than it has been doing.



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NEW ALBANY, IND.

ST. EDWARD'S HOSPITAL

Until April 8, 1902, New Albany was without a public or private hospital. It seems almost incredible that an intelligent and enlightened community could get along without a hospital for eighty-nine years after its foundation, but such is the fact. The close proximity of Louisville, where hospital facilities were accessible to those needing such attention no doubt accounts for this. When St. Edward's Hospital was opened, the physicians especially, and the people of the city generally without regard to race, religion or color or condition praised the one who had been instrumental in its foundation, the Rev. Edward M. Faller. The memory of Father Faller will be cherished for all time by the

admired dear old Father Faller, and when he passed away in the eighty-sixth year of his age and the sixty-fourth year of his ministry everybody said "a just man has passed to his reward."

A Great Public Charity.

St. Edward's Hospital is a great public charity, more so than the general public is aware of. Sometimes when there are 60 patients as many as 40 of the 60 are charity patients, so it might be styled a charity hospital as well as a pay institution. The city of New Albany does not contribute to its support, but the County of Floyd donates \$1,500 per annum. The hospital building and



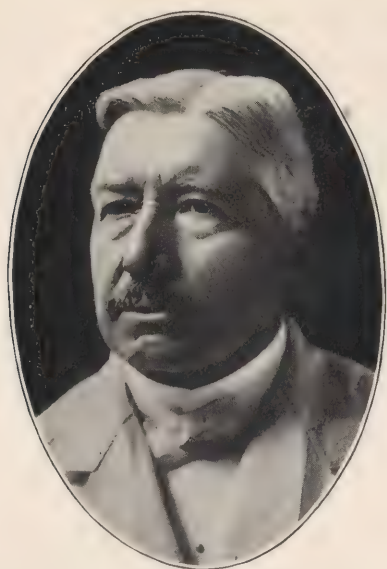
ST. EDWARD'S HOSPITAL

people of the city. The hospital stands as a monument to his memory. Born January 3, 1824, at Barr, Alsace, Germany, he died while serving as rector of St. Mary's church, in New Albany, on April 18, 1910.

St. Edward's Hospital was not the only charity Father Faller performed. He built churches and schools at several places in Southern Indiana, and from his large patrimony gave liberally, although he stinted himself often in order to carry out his ideals. Edward M. Faller was a business man as well as priest, and he closely supervised all of the work during the erection of St. Edwards Hospital and also the work on the various churches he built throughout the State of Indiana. Everybody in New Albany

its surroundings are very attractive and up to the present writing have cost upwards of \$100,000 of which Father Faller contributed about \$40,000. It is conducted by the Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration, whose Mother-house is in Lafayette, Ind. At the present time there are 14 Sisters that control the hospital work beside the hired help. Only from the fact that the Sisters get nothing for their work except their board and clothes the institution could not exist. The Sisters look for their reward in the pleasure of helping the sick back to health.

The hospital contains 110 rooms, and the Sisters are capable of caring for 125 patients. On the first floor are located the parlors, reception rooms and select wards for patients.



REAR ADMIRAL GEORGE AUGUSTUS BICKNELL, UNITED STATES NAVY, RETIRED.

Rear Admiral George Augustus Bicknell, U. S. N., retired, has an enviable record as a soldier and sailor. Born at Batston, N. J., May 15, 1846, son of George A. and Elizabeth Haskins Ritchards Bicknell, he first saw service as a soldier in the famous Morgan Raid, serving as first lieutenant. He had previously been appointed to the United States Naval Academy from the New Albany Congressional district, from whence he graduated in 1866. From that time until his retirement from the Navy, May 15, 1908, Admiral Bicknell saw service in all parts of the world. He served on the Iroquois, U. S. Asiatic fleet, 1867-70; was at the opening of the ports of Kobe and Osaka, Japan, to trade; in landing a party repelling attack of Prince Hizen at Kobe; was second in command of the marines of two ships on outpost duty protecting Yokohama, about ten days, the fleet being absent. Promoted to Ensign, April, 1868; to master, March, 1869; to lieutenant, March 21, 1870; was naval academy instructor, 1870-71; in the Worcester flagship of the North Atlantic station, 1872 to 1875; was inspector of material for the Advisory Board and for several bureaus, at Chester Rolling Mills and other steel works; at Roach's ship-building works, for the Dolphin, Atlantic, Boston and Chicago, then

building there, from 1883 to 1886. He was promoted to Lieutenant Commander in 1886; assistant in equipment in the Navy Yard, New York, from 1889 to 1891. In fact, his activities reached every department of the navy. He was promoted to Commander, 1896. Ordered to command the steamer Niagara, and commissioned that vessel at New York April 16, 1898; arrived at Key West in May, coaled the vessels of Sampson's squadron, while on their way to the bombardment of San Juan; took station during the bombardment off Point Salinas, to guard against the approach of gunboats from the Westward; towed the Monitor Terror to Key West, arriving there May 19, having delivered nearly all of the cargo this collier at sea under way; took the Niagara to Norfolk Navy Yard and left her May 30 to command the Saturn. He commanded the Monocacy at Shanghai, China, December 25, 1898. His activities in China were of great importance. He was promoted to Captain in April, 1901. He was promoted to Rear Admiral February 8, 1907. After his many activities, having reached the age of 62 years, his career in the Navy being in every way meritorious, he was retired according to the inflexible rules of the Navy. Admiral Bicknell was married in New Albany May 22, 1878, to Annie Sloan, daughter of John Sloan, M.D., in whose residence he now resides.

Admiral Bicknell loves his home and resides with his wife at 600 High street, where he finds pleasure with his books and sometimes with his friends. He is a man of wide information, and always ready to promote the best interests of the city. He is a large property owner and has so much confidence in New Albany that he is still investing. Those who are well acquainted with Admiral Bicknell are exceedingly well pleased to be in his company. Next to his home Admiral Bicknell loves his church. He is an Episcopalian. He has the distinction of being Senior Warden in St. Paul's, New Albany, and this position was held by his father and his grandfather, all in the same city. No other instance of the kind is probably known in the church, as all three bore the same name.

On the second floor are general select wards and private rooms for patients. On the third floor are the chapel and operating room and also private rooms for patients.

Assisted by Good Women.

The Ladies' Sewing Circle, composed of charitable women of the city is the only outside assistance the Sisters receive in their work. These ladies meet from time to time, sew and give public entertainments to which the public are invited. Those who have examined St. Edward's pronounce it the finest institution of the kind in Southern Indiana. Physicians say it is as well as any similar place around the Falls for the care of pati-

ents. Those who visit the hospital are at once struck by its neatness and homelike appearance. People of all denominations in New Albany, appreciating the work the Sisters are doing now and then contribute, and when the hospital was first opened a number of citizens furnished rooms or beds in the institution at their own expense. Patients who have been treated at the hospital are ever afterward grateful to the kindly sisters although they may not agree with them in religious belief. The present Superioress is Sister Thoma.

The handsome buildings of the hospital located in Spring Street, adjoining St. Mary's church, are shown in the engraving.



CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY

On May 8, 1884, just following the passage of the Library act, in 1883, and in accordance with a request from the citizens of New Albany, a committee was appointed, for the purpose of making arrangements to establish a public library in said city. This committee was composed of Dr. Bowman, Judge Dowling, Rev. Clokey, N. T. DePauw, and Chas. Coffin.

The committee raised \$4,000, and a library under the name of the City Public Library, was opened, in 1885, in the Y. M. C. A. building, on Main Street with Mrs. O. M. Butterfield as librarian, and an advisory

board, composed of Judge Cardwill, J. H. Stotsenburg, E. S. Crozier, and J. W. Clokey.

The school board was asked to co-operate with this body, and did so, voting \$175 per year, to assist in defraying the expenses of the library. Jas. H. Ashabranner succeeded Mrs. Butterfield as librarian, in 1887.

After four years, the library was moved to No. 12, E. Main; after that, to Pearl, and then to Spring, below Pearl, where it remained until under the name of the Carnegie Public Library, it took possession of its present quarters, on Bank and Spring.

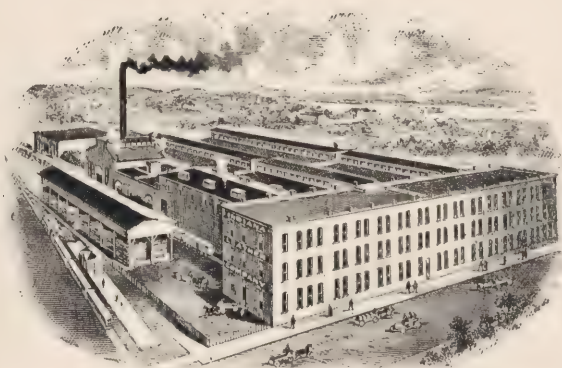
In 1902, Andrew Carnegie, through the

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NEW ALBANY, INDIANA

influence of Mr. Chas. Prosser, then superintendent of the city schools, and aided by the school board, Messrs. Hartman, Hopkins and Borgerding, donated the funds to erect the building on the northeast corner of Spring and Bank; this is now the home of the library, and was opened to the public in 1903.

At the resignation of Mr. Ashabranner as librarian, Mr. Walter Harrison was elected to the position. He was succeeded, in 1905, by Miss Annette Clark, the present incumbent with Mrs. M. H. Shrader assistant.

The present Library Board is composed of seven members: Dr. Harris, Chas Needham, Prof. McLinn, Owen Tegart, Jr., Mrs. James Dunbar, Miss Adelia Woodruff and Miss Annette Clark.

The library contains 19,930 volumes, and new ones are added each month. The reference department is well equipped, having five encyclopediae, and other works on nearly every subject for which there is a demand for information. The magazine list numbers 60, and includes many of the best periodicals published in this country. Upon our news rack may be found, daily papers from Chicago, Indianapolis, Louisville, and our own city. For our German friends, we have books

printed in their language, and one German magazine.

The reference room, during the school months, is a scene of much activity, pupils coming from all the grades, to supplement their work with information to be obtained at the library.

The delivery counter, both in the juvenile and the adult department, is well patronized, the number of books issued averaging between 200 and 300 each day. These books cover a great range of subjects, such as—History, Biography, Travels, Fiction, Poetry, Science, Political Economy, Essays, etc., etc.

The library is also much used by the club women of the city, not only in obtaining material for papers, but as a place of meeting for their committees, when preparing programs, and, in the basement of the building, there is a commodious hall which is free to every assembly that has, for its purpose, the advancement of education, or of the social welfare.

Mrs. M. H. Shrader, the efficient assistant at the Carnegie Library furnished the above. The Library is under the control of the School Board composed of Earl S. Gwin, Charles Day and George Moser.

READ THE OFFICIAL PROGRAM.

As will be observed by reading the official program, New Albany's centennial will be observed in a manner fitting this historic city. Distinguished Indianians, among them the Governor of the State, Hon. Samuel M. Ralston, will deliver fitting addresses. Historical papers and long or short talks on historic topics connected with the city will be a feature outside of the regular program. The parade floats will depict some of the events of the ancient history of the city as well as of its modern life. The music will be the finest ever rendered about the Falls Cities, and the fireworks to be set off will be spectacular. The old town will be wide open to visitors. A hospitable welcome will be extended to all liberty-loving, progressive and patriotic people, both in Indiana, Kentucky and other States to come and break bread for a week in this beautiful city at the foot of the famous

Silver Hills, which begin in Indiana and end away down in Kentucky, the Ohio passing between, just below the city.

The time fixed for the celebration is most auspicious. It is in October when the leaves have just began to turn. The climate is salubrious at this season, and no one can fail to enjoy the occasion.

With greased paper, in lieu of window glass, to afford the sunlight access into their log huts, and using tallow "dips" in place of the present day electric lights at night, they toiled hard in clearing the primal forests, extending the outposts of civilization and making it possible for the present great State of Indiana to rise from a wilderness to her present high place among the States of the Republic. All of this had been forgotten for many years in the chase of dollars, but the Centennial has revived it.

OHIO FALLS IRON COMPANY

NEW ALBANY, INDIANA



Ohio Falls Iron Works

The above named concern was established in New Albany in August, 1899, and incorporated at the same time with \$100,000 as their capital stock. This is the largest industrial institution in Southern Indiana, giving employment to 800 people, distributing \$450,000 in wages yearly, and transacting an annual business aggregating over \$2,000,000. They manufacture bar iron, angles, channels and steel, having a modern and efficiently equipped mill for this purpose. The firm handled over 50,000 tons of their products last year.

SCRIBNER FAMILY SURVIVORS

**Many of the Descendants of Joel, Abner and Nathaniel, the Original Proprietors,
Live in New Albany and in Other Parts of the Country.
An Energetic People.**

Miss Harriet Rowland Scribner, granddaughter of Joel Scribner, in a brief interview, furnished the writer with the subjoined information about the immediate living descendants of Joel and Nathaniel Scribner, two of the original proprietors. Miss Scribner has lived all of her long life in the old Scribner homestead, built of logs, and weatherboarded over, which stands far back from the sidewalk near the intersection of State and High streets, a reproduction of the residence appearing in connec-

New Albany. She bids fair to live many years. All of the Scribners call upon her for information about the family which she cheerfully gives, except that about the family of Abner Scribner of which she is not quite so familiar. For the latter information the writer is indebted to Miss Charlotte Devol, residing at 219 Park Place, New Albany.

* * * *

Joel Scribner's Closest Living Descendant.

Miss Harriet Rowland Scribner is the



tion with this article. Her friends prefer to call Miss Scribner "Miss Hattie," to which she does not demur, but she personally prefers the more homely name of Harriet. Miss Scribner's mind is as clear as the mind of a young woman of eighteen, if not more so. She receives visitors with that grace and courtly dignity of which one reads but seldom observes in the present generation. Miss Scribner was a music teacher in the famous Anderson School of the early days, and still teaches music. She steps sprightly, speaks clearly and distinctly, and knows much about the history of

daughter of Dr. William A. Scribner, second son of Joel, and to her principally the people of New Albany will do the honors during the Centennial Celebration for the reason that she is the closest surviving relative in the second degree bearing the name of one of the founders, now residing in the city. The Scribners always had energy and intellect. Miss Scribner relates that her grandmother, Phoebe Scribner, knit a pair of socks in a remarkably short space of time, and under peculiar circumstances. Her grandfather, who was a revolutionary soldier, was granted one day's furlough in

Chas. D. Knoefel Drug Company

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Since Mr. C. D. Knoefel retired from the above firm, two years ago, Mr. F. G. Mayes became the manager, and has made many improvements in the store, which places the firm today on an equal footing with stores in cities much larger than New Albany.

Mr. Mayes was born in this city on the second day of November, 1868, and has spent practically all his life in New Albany. He commenced working in the store of C. D. Knoefel when a small boy, growing up with the business. He is capable, enterprising and widely known throughout Floyd County for his square and impartial methods in business.

The firm conducts a retail drug store and wholesales to the drug stores of the city and surrounding country with drugs and druggists' sundries.

The Prescription Department is in charge of registered graduate pharmacists and every precaution is taken to compound only fresh, pure drugs according to the physician's prescription.

Established in 1885, the firm has enjoyed a splendid patronage and its continued growth, they trust, will be merited. Everything for the sick room is carried in stock and if they haven't it they will lose no time in procuring it for you.

Your patronage is solicited.

Chas. D. Knoefel Drug Company

110 E. MARKET STREET

NEW ALBANY, INDIANA

BOTH PHONES 103



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The very CENTENNIAL thought brings to mind age. While many firms doing business today are well known and have been established for the past 20 or 30 years, still our firm claims the distinction of being the OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM doing business in the city today.

The origination dates back 46 YEARS, when in 1867, the present Proprietor's Grandfather and Father, William Brown and Herman Brown, opened a Seed and Produce store on East Market street above Pearl, in the building now occupied by E. T. Slider's coal office. For about three years he continued in this location and then moved to State street between Spring and Market in the building now occupied by Nance & Hardesty (almost directly across the street from the present location).

Two years later, being offered the buildings in the next block on State street, he purchased them and this location became a Landmark for the 40 years in which the business was broadened and successfully carried on.

January 1st, 1913, the change was made to the present location, 318 STATE STREET, BETWEEN SPRING AND MARKET.

The line of goods handled in the past is too well known to need mention. Sufficient to say: HERMAN BROWN, the PRESENT OWNER of the firm, having had 12 years experience in the business, will continue to back up the past reputation by prompt and courteous attention to all old as well as new customers. Try us!

Remember—"You can get it at"

Browns Seed & Implement Co.

HOME PHONE 1200-A

318 State Street, Back of Court House

which to visit his family. His socks were worn out. A lamb was sheared, yarn spun, and a pair of socks were carried away on the feet of the Revolutionary soldier before the sun went down on the day of his furlough. Miss Scribner's brother, Harvey, kept a bookstore in New Albany for many years and is well remembered by the older citizens. Miss Scribner's aunt taught school at Vincennes. She there met and married David M. Hale, a Revolutionary soldier. They removed to New Albany, and Hale's Tavern, afterward known as the Commercial Hotel, was built by Mr. Hale. The place was a famous hostelry for over seventy-five years. The old tavern still stands on the corner of First and High.

The closest surviving relatives of Joel, beside herself, as given by Miss Scribner, follow: The Rev. William H. Cobb, only surviving grandson of Joel; resides in Boston, Mass.; is connected with the Congregational Library in that city. The Rev. Mr. Cobb is a Congregational minister. He has a wife and four children and one or two grandchildren. He will most likely attend the Centennial. Miss Harriet Maria Cobb, of Indianapolis; Miss Mary S. Cobb, of Reading, Mass.; and Mrs. Mary Scribner Collins, of New Albany, complete the list of surviving grandchildren of Joel Scribner.

Mrs. Collins is the wife of Henry Collins, who has been in business at 151 E. High street for a half century or more. Mrs. Collins is active in charitable and religious work of the Presbyterian church in this city.

Surviving Great Grand-Children.

The surviving great grand-children of Joel Scribner are: William H. Shields, residing at Howard Park, a suburb of New Albany. He married a daughter of Col. James Keigwin, of Jeffersonville. Miss Mary Helen Scribner, of New Albany, is a great grand-daughter. Addison S. Scribner, of Louisville, brother of Miss Mary Helen, has three children—two boys and a girl—Harvey Edward, Clifton and Effie Elizabeth, all being great grandchildren of Joel.

Mrs. Henry Collins, referred to in the foregoing paragraph, has a daughter, Edith Scribner Collins, living in New Albany, and a son, William D. Collins, who resides on a farm in Clark county, near Charlestown. Mrs. John S. Howk, whose husband is a Presbyterian minister, connected with Hanover College, is another daughter of Mrs. Collins, and she has two daughters, Mrs. Roy Graham of Jeffersonville, and Miss Mary Howk. This completes the list of the immediate surviving descendents of Joel Scribner. Nathaniel Scribner left but one heir, and only great-grand children survive. None reside in New Albany. These, according to the recollection of Miss Harriet Scribner, are Mr. Charles E. Purdy, of Minneapolis, Minn., and Mrs. Lillian Bentley DePew, of Seattle, Wash., daughter of the late John Bentley, of New Albany.

George H. Devol and sister, Miss Charlotte Devol, are connections of Abner Scribner, and live in the city. George H. Devol was a gallant officer in the Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry during the Civil War. Frank Devol, brother of George, was some time treasurer of Floyd county, also Grand Master of the Masons of Indiana and a soldier in the 38th Indiana Infantry. His son, Robert G., is in the drug business in the city, and resides with his aunt. Miss Charlotte Devol. Another son, Dr. Edmond Devol, lives in New York City and is a practicing physician. Mrs. Charlotte Boies, daughter of Frank Devol, lives at Knoxville, Tenn. Mrs. Kate Van Dusen, wife of Capt. Charles Van Dusen, lives on High street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. Capt. George Devol has three children, Horatio B. George Charles and Harriet Compton Devol.

Miss Charlotte Devol estimates that there are sixty-four grandchildren and great grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren of the Scribners alive today. Most of them are expected to attend the Centennial.

* * *

Abner Scribner's Descendents.

Miss Charlotte Devol, a close connection of Abner, the other founder of



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Be a discriminating buyer.
Do not say "give me a loaf
of bread," but specify

Mother's Bread

Whiteside Bakery Co.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

"GET WISE"



OUR PRICES
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Gable Furniture Co.

Complete House Furnishers

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Flour, Feed, Seeds, Farming Implements and
Fertilizers

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223-225 State Street

New Albany, Indiana

the city, supplies the names of the living descendents of Abner, who live outside of this city: Valentine Scribner, Ford Scribner and four children, Charles Scribner and Frank Scribner, all residing at Russellville, Ind.; Florence Scribner Crosby, Roachdale, Ind., has two children. Mrs. Kate Scribner lives at 2009 Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, and has two children. John Scribner and Fred Scribner live in San Francisco. Dr. Charles Scribner of Louisville, who kept a drugstore at Sixth and Jefferson streets, in that city, before entering the practice, was born in New Albany. George Scribner, his brother lives in Indianapolis. Mrs. Nellie Scribner Middleton, of Baltimore; Miss Mary Scribner, of Chicago, children of Gen. Benjamin Franklin Scribner, are also great grandchildren of Abner. Mr. George Scribner recently wrote to Adam Heimberger, Chairman of the Invitation Committee from Indianapolis:

Spectacular Scene Suggested.

"I received with pleasure your cordial invitation to be present at the Centennial celebration in October and I expect to accept the same and will bring Mrs. Scribner and three boys, Richard, Edmond and Frank.

"We have been talking of this event for some time and thought, that it would be a nice thing to have our boys, the little great grandchildren of Abner Scribner, who with his brothers Nathaniel and Joel came down the Ohio in a houseboat one hundred years ago and planted the City of New Albany, to reenact this event and at this time board a house boat at Sand Island and come down the Ohio and land at the approximate site, as did their forefathers and re-dedicate to the City of New Albany the land devoted to public utilities.

"We would not wish to force ourselves upon your entertainment committee in this manner, as no doubt you have already made your plans, but if it would not conflict in any way, it would be a personal favor to permit us to carry out this plan, for the sake of our boys

and to impress upon their minds, indelibly, the valor of their forefathers"

The plan outlined by Mr. George Scribner, as suggested in the above letter, has been approved by the General Centennial Committee, and will be carried out. There will be no Indians to meet the little Scribners as there probably were 100 years ago when their great grandfather landed on the shores of what is now New Albany. They will receive a more welcome salute. Mr. Scribner is now getting his boat ready and it will be as nearly like the one the first Scribners used as possible. This event promises to lend additional interest to the occasion.

* * * *

DESCENDANTS OF MRS. WARING.

Great grandchildren of Mrs. Phoebe Scribner Waring, sister of the proprietors, and who came to New Albany with Joel Abner and Nathaniel: Mrs. Ulysses Jenkins, 4100 St. Avers Avenue, Chicago, Ills., has three children.

Mrs. Frances Jones, same address, has two children.

Mrs. Fred DeGroyter, Charlestown, West Virginia, has one daughter.

Mrs. A. Roy Hillery, Skagway, Alaska, has one daughter.

Miss Harriet Waring and Miss Cornelia Waring, Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Ruth A. Lewis, of California, daughter of Dr. John H. Lemon, of New Albany, a descendant of Mrs. Phoebe Scribner Waring, has already arrived in the city to attend the Centennial and the other members of the family mentioned above are expected.

WHERE THE ORIGINAL SCRIBNERS LIE.

The remains of Nathaniel and Joel Scribner lie buried in Fairview Cemetery. Abner Scribner died in Memphis, Tenn., and was buried there. Because he died of yellow fever the body could not be brought back to the city which he had helped to found.

THE ART SHOP

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New Albany, Ind.

CITY IN LITERATURE AND ART

The early settlers of the city were well up in literature and art, but its development lay dormant while "the first families" were building log cabins and "grubbing" away underbrush. Many "Yankees" settled in the town, principally because slavery was not tolerated. The South, too, contributed, on account of the boat-building interests, which brought Southern men and women here. Only one or two of the long list of early time writers and painters can be given for want of space. Clement Shields, son of Patrick Shields, conducted a store in the county as early as 1804. In this store he sold books—the best of the period. He wrote several poems. He afterward came to New Albany, and built a house at the northeast corner of High Street and Park Place. His mother was Polly Nance, who had married Patrick Shields. Mrs. Emma Carleton and her sister, Miss Elizabeth Nunemacher, are descendants of Clement Shields, and both have literary tastes of a high order, Mrs. Carleton's productions being sought by many publications. Miss Mary Cardwill is also a forceful writer. The poets of the early days were known as "album poets," but they wrote well. Mrs. Laura M. Thurston, born in Connecticut in 1812, maiden name Hawley; came to New Albany when quite young. She wrote good verse and was a particular friend of Amelia B. Welby, a Kentucky poet of the same period. Mrs. Thurston died here in 1842. She wrote several volumes. George L. Morrison was a poet and portrait painter of note. Several of the old families still have some of his work, among them the Woodwards, Gwins, Bragdens, Nunemachers, Meekins and others. Mrs. Morrison wrote music as well as poetry. Angeline Marie Lorraine Collins, wife of James Collins, a lawyer of this city, wrote "Mrs. Ben Darby" a temperance story, and she also wrote a cook book, both of which were printed by John R. Nunemacher, and had a large sale. She made several trips from New Albany to Virginia on horseback.

John B. Anderson was an early bookseller and literary man. He afterward moved to Pittsburg and Andrew Carnegie became his protegee while Mr. Anderson worked for the Pennsylvania railroad. While a resident of this city Mr. Anderson conducted a female college. Forsyth Willson, brother of former Governor A. E. Willson, of Kentucky, wrote "The Old Sergeant," a stirring poem of war times. The Willsons, including Augustus Everett, who afterwards became Governor of Kentucky, lived here for many years. A. E. studied law with M. C. Kerr. Hiram Willson, the father, was in the lumber business, and the house in which he lived stands near the Fairview Cemetery. August Lange, a Catholic priest, wrote two volumes of poetry while a resident of this city, which are preserved in the State Library. John R. Nunemacher was the leading publisher of books in Southern Indiana in the early days, and he printed numerous volumes for various authors, among them "The New Purchase," in two volumes, by Raymond Bush Hall, a student in Indiana University. This book is still a classic, recounting early Indiana history. It was republished in one volume in the 50's. Mr. Hall lived in the city for a time. A large number of old time authors, poets and publishers could be mentioned, but space forbids. In recent years there have been some productions worthy of preservation. Judge John H. Stotsenburg, in 1879, revised the State statutes, a work which occupied three years. During his life-time Judge Stotsenburg wrote a great deal for magazines.

Dr. Edward S. Crozier was an early contributor to literature, and through his influence the Township Library, which is still in existence, was made better. A literary society was organized in the early fifties, and Dr. Charles L. Hoover was the President. It had about 100 members, people being more sociable and fond of conversation than they are in the present day. Anderson's Collegiate Institute for young men and women was a school of literature. In his Gospel of Wealth Andrew Carnegie

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PURE DAIRY PRODUCTS

C. W. BRUBECK & SON, Props.

214 E. MARKET STREET

New Albany did not have a first-class Milk Depot until C. W. Brubeck came to the city and established one. Mr. Brubeck was born in Harrison County, Ind., in 1866. Having been born and reared on a farm, he early learned the value of industry and perseverance, and he still retains these traits. He graduated from Prof. Bryant's Commercial School, at Hartsville, Ind., in 1885, and later took a literary course at Danville, Ind. At the close of his school term he entered into the business of breeding and developing of thoroughbred Jersey cattle in a scientific manner. Success attended his efforts, and within a few years his herd was known throughout the Union. He has held annual joint sales with other breeders at Indianapolis, Louisville, Northern Illinois and New York City. He produced two animals which ranked in Class A, at the Dairy

Demonstration, at the St. Louis World's Fair. He was the only man in the United States, who was accredited this honor. A man with such experience, gained by a life of study in this line, necessarily knows something about the Dairy Business. In 1910 he bought an old Dairy, but was not content with it; it was not modern, sanitary or up-to-date. He built a new one, and it is a model of its kind. The New Albany Milk Depot is to-day one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the Falls Cities. The result has been extraordinary large patronage, showing that the people of the city appreciate above all things Dairy Products which are handled in a cleanly and scientific manner. He has taken a large part in preparing for the Centennial, and is prominent in every moment for the public weal.

says he owes much to Mr. Anderson, who afterward, moved from this city to Pittsburgh, for his early education, as he used his library. Mr. Anderson was a versatile man. While a resident of New Albany he published Robert Dale Owen's book on plank roads and how best to build them. The Anderson female college was located near Park Place and the school for boys on Lower Second and Main streets. Dancing as well as music was taught, but not the tango, turkey trot or bunny hug, but graceful, modest movements of the human form which would not shock the modesty of anyone. Miss Harriet Scribner, referred to elsewhere, was a pupil in Anderson's College and afterward taught music there.

Charles W. Cottom, who recently died at the age of 83, wrote several historical sketches, printed in book form. Mr. Cottom was a prolific producer of "copy" for newspapers, and his like will possibly never be seen again. Had he lived he intended to write a large volume for this Centennial. Mr. Cottom took deep interest in the Centennial, and its committees depended upon him to do this work. Mr. O. O. Stealey, for many years New Albany correspondent of the *Courier-Journal*, is the author of "Pen Pictures of Live Men." As a newspaper man he wrote much concerning the city, all of a friendly character. Mr. Stealey now lives at Ocean Springs, Miss., but has relatives living here who will take part in the Centennial. William Floyd Tuley, an old newspaper man, is the author of a book about the Floyd and Tuley families. Mr. Harvey Peake writes and illustrates articles for the magazines and newspapers, and his father, Mr. James Peake, who is more than three score and ten, also writes entertainingly. Mrs. Nellie Scribner Middleton, born in New Albany, now residing in Baltimore, has published a number of books for children. Mr. Henry B. Stoy and Miss Julia Penn are graceful writers of society events. Dan Walsh, Jr., bid fair to become a writer of note, but he had higher spiritual ideals, and retired to St. Meinrad's Abbey, where he is studying for the Catholic priesthood. He still writes some. Much

could be written about early art and literature, and it only can be touched upon here in the briefest manner. Mr. Claude Douglas is correspondent for several out of town newspapers.

SURVIVING FAMILIES OF PIONEERS.

There are over 100 families or individuals, besides the Scribner family, now living in New Albany, who are entitled to be classed among the pioneers. Their names have been collected by Mrs. H. R. Friend, 406 Silver Street, a member of the Women's Auxiliary. The ancestors of some of these came here over one hundred years ago and none in the list has lived here less than seventy-five years. To write in detail about these families was found to be impracticable for this small book, but the names of the "first families"—that is the first who came here—are given as follows, as taken from Mrs. Friend's compilation:—Connor, Seabrook, Hedden, Meekin, Hewes, Graham, Weir, Tuley, Hooper, Marsh, Peake, Nunemacher, Armstrong, Plaiss, Sinex, Slocum, Cochran, Beers, Payton, Starr, Sowle, Slider, Plummer, Byrn, Underhill, Huff, Venable, Weissinger, Rahner, Dempster, Pryor, Pitt, Crawford, Love, Fite, Griffin, Rice, McClure, Robinson, Lonnon, Meeker, Alford, Jones, Stoy, Beeler, Carson, Long, Tellon, Dishman, Jackson, Stout, Wiley, Zeilman, Nance, McAfee, Barrett, Hand, Brown, Hatfield, Hammond, Lyons, Streepy, Wicks, McCulloch, Crook, Spurrier, Woodruff, Doughton, Beharrell, Day, Dalby, Wilkerson, Ashton, Fiske, Mann, Very, Hart, Straw, Royse, Fawcett, Genung, Stewart, Minor, Dorsey, Bruder, Pennington, Edmonson, Johnson, Rodgers, Ellis, Ruter, Poindexter, Perry, Lloyd, Childs, Hipple, Calloway, Koetter, Albert, Eisman, Hankey, Decker, Miller, Chenowith, O'Neil, Roberts, Knabel, Tinkler, English, Gwin, Fowler.

Some in the above list have passed the age of ninety years, and many over the age of eighty. Each family has an interesting history.



H. O. KEESLING, PRESIDENT



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Successors to Terstegge, Gohmann & Co.
STORE, 217 STATE STREET

J. GRAF CRUPPER CO.

Not the least of our important industrial institutions is the J. Graf Crupper Co., manufacturing cruppers for harness makers. This business was established by Mr. Jacob Graf in a small way in 1889, and by well-directed effort and straightforward business methods he has developed a trade which extends to all parts of the United States. The factory is exceptionally well equipped from a mechanical standpoint, having every device and appliance which could in any way contribute towards the proper manufacture and prompt distribution of the products; gives employment to ten men, and about \$4,500 is distributed annually in wages. Three salesmen represent the factory in various parts of the country, and the business has grown to substantial and consequent proportions. Nearly all of the various mechanical devices were originated and built by Mr. Graf, who is an expert mechanic.



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Cigar Lighters, Show Cases, Etc.

Exclusive Agents For

San Felice, Lygia, Flor De Nice and La Data Cigars

LET US QUOTE YOU PRICES

To write about all the Scribner connections in New Albany and elsewhere in the State and country would fill a pretty good-sized volume. To write about the families of the early settlers of New Albany would also require several hundred pages of matter. For this and other reasons no attempt has been made to say anything, except incidentally, about the first settlers' descendants now residing in the city outside of the Scribner family. It was found that there were so many of these that even if only a line about each was printed it would require many pages. Sufficient to say that most of all of the descendants of the first settlers are well behaved and reputable citizens, retaining the high character of their ancestors and doing their full share in maintaining the high reputation of the city for peace and quiet and for higher ideals such as their forefathers would have it if they were here.

THE FIRST RAILROAD.

One of the oldest railroads in Indiana is the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, and New Albany helped to build it. The New Albany and Salem Railroad was organized on July 8, 1847, under the act of January 28, 1842, which authorized private companies to take up any of the unfinished works of the State and complete the same on their account. On January 25, 1847, an act was passed which granted the railroad company the right to occupy that part of the New Albany and Crawfordsville macadam road which lay between New Albany and Salem. An act was passed on February 11, 1848, whereby all the rights of the state were relinquished to the company and an extension of the line granted.

The railroad was opened for business from New Albany to Michigan City, a distance of $287\frac{1}{4}$ miles on July 4, 1852. This was a very important railroad to the State, extending from the Ohio River to Lake Michigan and the opening of the road was the occasion for much rejoicing all along the line. On October 4, 1859, the name of the road was changed from the New Al-

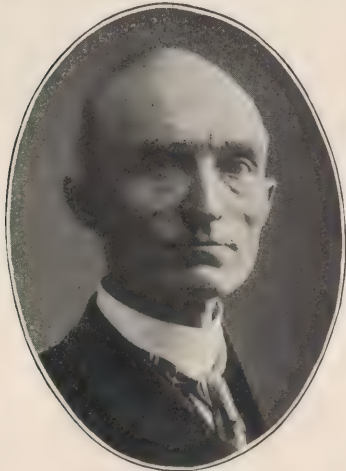
bany and Salem Railroad Co. to the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad Co., and lately to the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville railroad.

STREET RAILWAY SYSTEM.

New Albany has one of the best street railway systems of any city in the State. There is nine miles of track within the city limits. Passangers are given transfers and the cars run regularly every fifteen minutes on Spring, Main or High, Market, Ekin Avenue and every half an hour to Silver Hills. The company also operates interurban lines to Louisville, both over the K. and I. Bridge and also over the Big Four Bridge. It also operates lines to Sellersburg, Charlestown and to Indianapolis. The service is well conducted, the employees polite and accommodating. The first street car line in the city was started by Captain E. Whistler, whose descendents are still alive. The cars were propelled by mules. Capt. Whistler was an old time steamboatman and had an interesting career. The street railway has gone through many vicissitudes, too numerous to recount here.

EARLY FRENCH SETTLERS.

While the native-born French in New Albany now only number a total of forty-four, compared with ninety-nine Irish-native born, 126 English and 489 native-born Germans, the first named Nationality had a great deal more to do with the early settlement of the city than any of the others. They had much more to do with the settlement of the county, being prominent in Lafayette township from the very beginning. The French lived in amity not only with the whites but likewise with the Indians. They had a church at St. Mary's-of-the-Knobs before the Catholics of New Albany were able to build one, and the Catholic dead of all classes were buried in their cemeteries. Their missionaries were the first to expound the gospel in the wilderness, not only at New Albany, but at Vin-



P. N. CURL.

Wholesale Grocer, Public Spirited Citizen and Municipal Legislator.

P. N. Curl, wholesale grocer, 708-712 West High Street, conducts a large business which has now reached the large volume of half million dollars a year, and is constantly expanding in Southern Indiana and in Kentucky. Born at Cardington, Morrow County, O., Mr. Curl came to New Albany in 1877, and entered the retail grocery trade. The fact that he has built up a trade of \$500,000 a year shows that he is a fine business man. He was successful from the start. He engaged in the wholesale business in 1891. Mr. Curl is married; has four children—two boys and two girls. The city of New Albany owes Mr. Curl a debt of gratitude for serving four

years in the Common Council as Chairman of the Finance Committee. He has evolved a plan for paying off the city's bonded debt, which he believes can be accomplished within ten years, without increasing the tax rate. Through his efforts a good part of the debt was paid off during the past four years. Mr. Curl has no politics when it comes to city affairs. He was nominated for re-election, and has consented to serve again, if the people want him. P. N. Curl is a credit to the city as merchant and also invaluable to the tax payers as a Councilman.

Not only is Mr. Curl proud of his adopted city's past history, but he is one of the most persistent believers in its future. He believes that New Albany can "come back" as a manufacturing and commercial city to the position she held in the days gone by, when she was either the first or at least the second city in the State in population—when her wholesale houses were larger than those in Louisville, and when she was the greatest boat-building point in the Western waters.

All of this will come, he believes, when the United States Government secures for the people a nine-foot stage in the Ohio the year round, making transportation cheap and boat building a necessity, giving the city a chance to trade with Cuba and the South American Republics and to build boats again.

A few men of P. N. Curl's business ability, energy and willingness to work for the city's future, would soon bring New Albany to the days we read about in history, even in this Souvenir Book.

cennes. The French had societies and social clubs in the city coincident with the settlers who followed the Sribners. Some of their number were with Clark on his march to Vincennes. The descendants of some of these still live here. Mr. August Bizot is probably the oldest French settler living in the city, but there are many older living in Lafayette township where the French still predominate. New Albany owes much to the early French settlers who were more spiritual and refined than some of the other early settlers. It is a tradition

that Dr. John Sloan, himself a famous surgeon, learned much of surgery from Father Louis Neyron, who had been a soldier and surgeon under Napoleon. Of the other foreign-born early settlers the Irish came next to the French in activities for the foundation and future prosperity of the city. This continued until the early 50's, when the Irish ceased to come to these parts, on account of prejudice existing in 1855. The Germans, during the past three decades have exerted a wide and beneficent influence for the material prosperity of the city.



Courtesy Baker Printing House

FUTURE OF NEW ALBANY

Indiana has 98 cities, and New Albany is tenth in point of population among those cities.

In 1847, New Albany was either the first or at least, the second, city in population, Madison another river town, being her only contender.

Can New Albany come back?

Her business men and citizens believe she can, if all will unite in promoting the business interests of the city.

At the present time she has within her immediate vicinage 27,002 inhabitants; this, according to Caron's New Albany Directory for the year 1913.

According to the last official census of the United States, the city had 4,796 dwellings; 5,155 families, and 5,479 attending her schools; and only 510 illiterates.

There were 9,929 males and 10,700 females within her borders when the United States census report was made, and of these but 1,583 were negroes, these latter being

above the average in intelligence and good behaviour.

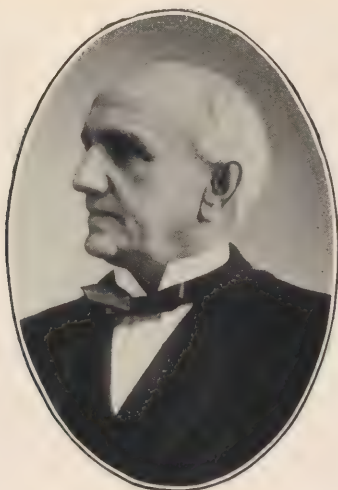
There were 14,231 native whites.

New Albany has about 100 manufacturing establishments, according to the same authority, with a capital of \$4,000,000, and an annual output of \$3,500,000.

With such a population and such a record of manufactories already in the field ought New Albany fail to come back to her original position as one of the leading cities of the State?

How best to bring about this result is indicated in statements printed elsewhere in this souvenir from the secretaries of her Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce.

It was mainly through the efforts of New Albany citizens that the first Kentucky and Indiana bridge was built. When the corporation went to the wall New Albany capital came to the rescue. Today there is a \$5,000,000 structure in place of the first one.



HON. JESSE J. BROWN.

**Prominent in Business for Fifty-five Years
and Equally Prominent in Religious
Work.**

**A Leader in the Republican Party and an
Original Anti-Slavery Advocate.**

Mr. Brown, now deceased, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1824, and came to New Albany while a boy and was educated in this city and commenced his business career here as a clerk. Later he became associated with the late James Brooks as a partner in the queensware business, both wholesale and retail. The business was prosperous, and while engaged in it Mr. Brown became a stockholder and a director in the State Bank of Indiana, and when that bank was changed to Bank of the State of Indiana, Mr. Brown continued his relations with it and became one of its directors and officers. This bank was changed to the First National Bank of New Albany immediately after the passage by Congress of the National Banking Law, and was one of the first National Banks organized in Indiana. Mr. Brown served as President or Vice President of the First National Bank during its entire existence of thirty-five years. During this period he was also active in many manufacturing and other business enterprises of the city.

He was one of the organizers of the Republican party in Indiana. Prior to this time he had been one of the young leaders

in the Whig party. He was always, however, a conscientious anti-slavery man, but never an abolitionist until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he became prominent in his advocacy of President Lincoln's abolition war measures. He also became very prominent in his advocacy of a vigorous prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union. During the Civil War he was one of Governor Morton's closest and wisest counselors, and the only office he ever held was during this period. When he accepted the appointment by Governor Morton as Agent of State, and went to the East and negotiated Indiana's war loan for the equipment of her volunteer troops and for other movements in the prosecution of the war.

As early as 1855 he allied himself with the movement for the organization of the Republican party. He was the prime mover for its organization in Southern Indiana. He was a delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia in 1856 that nominated John C. Fremont and Wm. L. Dayton for President and Vice President. He was also a delegate to both the National Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, to both the conventions that nominated General Grant, and the convention that nominated James A. Garfield, and he continued an ardent Republican up to the time of his death.

Whether in the business relations of his life, his activity in all religious and moral movements, his liberal activity in all public enterprises, or in his geniality in social life, he was always conscientious, always high-minded and the soul of honor. The measure of his life was heaped with good works, and his entire manhood career was an epitome of manly right living. He was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church and was one of its most liberal supporters. He made large contributions in aid of Wabash College at Crawfordsville, and was a liberal supporter of other educational enterprises. Dignified, but most genial in social relations, he was popular with all with whom he came in contact. He made his home a model of affection and kindly regard for his wife and children, and it was always a happy home-coming to him.

The Hon. Jesse J. Brown died on Thursday night, March 24, 1904, at his home, 1006 East Main Street, at 8 o'clock.

If New Albany was able to do that much years ago, why should she not be able to do something equally as great today?

This is the question that her business men are trying to solve, and they are going to solve the problem by bringing the city out of the rut which it has been in of late years.

This publication is not the place to indicate all that might be done to bring about increased population, manufactories and commerce to New Albany. Only a mere outline, pointing out to investors, seeking a location, can here be given. The members of the Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club will cheerfully point the way to those desiring investment why New Albany is the best place in Southern Indiana for commercial enterprises on account of its admirable location and facilities for transportation by rail or river, and beside that there is no better city in Indiana to live in.

COMMERCIAL BODIES.

NEW ALBANY has two splendid commercial bodies for the promotion of the city's best interests—the Commercial Club and the Chamber of Commerce. The first-named is the oldest by many years and has accomplished much good for the city. The younger organization has pushed ahead from the very start. The membership of both is made up of men who are willing at all times to promote the city's business interests. They are not rivals by any means but are working hand in hand. It is fitting that the officers of each organization through their secretaries should express their opinions on an occasion like this, and the compiler of this work sought out their views.

New Albany Commercial Club: On December 3, 1889, the New Albany Commercial Club was organized and from that day to this it has been a factor in the uplift and up-building of the city. Its first president was Mr. N. T. DePauw, who has since removed from the city. Mr. C. C. Brown, chairman of the Centennial Committee, also served as president. For many years its president was Mr. Adam Heimberger, who,

at all times, endeavored to do his part toward carrying out the aims and objects for which the club was organized. These objects are stated to be: to strengthen the spirit of friendship and co-operation among the business men and citizens generally, to promote manufacturing and business enterprises, to advertise the commercial and residence advantages of the city and surrounding country, to increase home trade, to encourage building enterprises and to interest the citizens in every movement for the up-building of the city. The secretary of the club is Judge George B. Cardwill, ever ready with tongue or pen to aid New Albany. The other officers and directors are: John H. Shine, President; Louis Hartman, First Vice President; Charles W. Brubeck, Second Vice President; Fred Tyrauf, Treasurer; George B. Cardwill, Secretary.

Directors, R. H. Bailey, Charles C. Brown, Chas. W. Brubeck, Geo. B. Cardwill, James W. Dunbar, Frank Gwin, Louis Hartman, W. A. Hedden, Conrad Hertlein, Louis H. Meyer, Theo. M. Moritz, A. Rasmussen, John H. Shine, L. I. Shrader, Fred Tyrauf.

Secretary Cardwill has kindly contributed the following for this publication which shows that he is an enthusiast in the belief that the city has a great future before it:

"New Albany has had a varied commercial experience. Located as she is, so admirably for steamboat navigation, and being surrounded as she was, by abundant boat building timber, she naturally became a wonderful steam boat center. Prior to 1865 most of the fine boats navigating the Ohio and Mississippi rivers were launched from New Albany ship yards. The great advance in railroad building put an end, however, to water transportation and the steamboat interest of New Albany largely died out. One branch of the business survived in a somewhat changed form. The machine and boiler shops had become so expert in the machine work, that they found plenty of land work to do and they are as numerous and flourishing as ever in the past.



WILLIAM BETTMAN



JOHN G. BETTMAN



FREDERICK BETTMAN



John G. Bettman, the founder, was born in Leipsic, Saxony, Germany, November 17, 1834, and after serving an apprenticeship with the leading florist of that city, came to this country at the age of sixteen years. He landed in Baltimore, Md., and after a stay of two years in that city came to New Albany in 1856. Shortly after his arrival here he married Miss Charlotte Nagel, of this city.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bettman six children were born, all of whom are now living, and four of whom followed their father's footsteps and are now florists. Two of these—Frederick and William—with their father, now compose the firm.

After working for some of the pioneer florists of this section, Mr. Bettman, in 1872, bought the site of the present establishment, then occupied by the brick yard of Capt. Knapp, and laid the foundation of the present flourishing business. At that time steam heating was unknown and his one small greenhouse was heated with stoves, the heat being conveyed to the greenhouse by means of brick flues, a method which in severe weather required constant attention.

In contrast to this primitive plant is the present establishment, composed of six large greenhouses, equipped with every modern devise known for the successful raising of flowers for the market. Only this summer three large and modern houses have been built to take the place of smaller ones.

For years after Mr. Bettman started in business the trade was confined to potted plants, cut flowers being little used and hand bouquets and designs unknown. Now the potted plant end of the business is rather a side line and the firm is kept busy supplying the demand for cut flowers and designs.

No design is too large or intricate for them to undertake and they also make a specialty of decorating, and they have established a reputation for promptness and reliability that brings them orders from out in the State besides their large business in New Albany and Jeffersonville. They are in shape to handle promptly their growing business and the recent improvements make the establishment of John G. Bettman & Son second to none in this section of the country.

The rolling of merchant iron is now and long has been a money making business that sprang out of natural conditions. The abundance of tan bark built up a fine tanning business which has prospered for many years, and is one of the important factors in making the city. Another manufacturing industry of long standing is the making of stoves and ranges, that are sold all over the South. Furniture-making has always prospered in New Albany, and an unnumbered amount of small fruit farms in Southern Indiana has resulted in a very prosperous box and basket making enterprise. The hosiery mill has been running steady for forty years, and is the pride of our city. Of late years the hardwood and veneer factories have sprung into existence very numerous, and all are making money fast. At one time New Albany was a great wholesale point, and it still does much in that line, though not so much as forty years ago, when the greatest wholesale dry goods business in the United States outside of New York was done in New Albany.

"New Albany has over one hundred separate factories, employing many thousands of operatives, at good wages. Strikes and lock-outs are practically unknown.

"To mention the transportation facilities of New Albany, is like printing a page from a railroad guide. Practically all railroads come to New Albany. The Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, the Monon, and Southern, are part and parcel of New Albany, and the whole Southern system centering in Louisville, only three miles away, reaches New Albany over three fine bridges spanning the Ohio river.

"The revival of water transportation and the magnificent improvement of the Ohio river by the government is sure to redound greatly to the commercial interest of New Albany, and she bids fair to become a great river town.

"As a residence city New Albany is coming to the front rapidly, having all the advantages of a modern city, being

close to Louisville and being approachable from all directions, it is evident that a great crowd of first class people will continue to fill up the New Albany plateau, and the nearby hills. Already, choice locations are being built upon, and the price of real estate is stiffening. Indeed, all signs point to a **SPLENDID TOWN** of at least forty thousand happy people, within the next ten years.

New Albany Chamber of Commerce:

Although organized little more than a year the New Albany Chamber of Commerce has shown wonderful spirit and push in an effort to build up the trade and commerce of the city. The officers and members, composed of some of the leading business men, are willing to show their faith in the future of New Albany by putting up funds to bring new enterprises here or to help out the old ones if they wish to increase their facilities. It is evident from the way the Chamber of Commerce has worked from the beginning that nothing will be left undone by the 99 gentlemen composing the organization to put new life into the city's business enterprises. Confidence is expressed by the officers that the future looks bright for New Albany in the matter of securing more factories if certain plans are carried out. Not alone does the organization try to promote trade, but its members are united for the moral and intellectual uplift of the inhabitants. It was in April, 1912, when Oscar C. Barth was elected the first president of the organization. He served with ability for a year when the first vice-president, Mr. Earl S. Gwin was advanced to the presidency, and now holds that office. The other officers and directors are as follows: John S. McDonald, First Vice-President; Louis Hartman, Second Vice-President; W. B. Creed, Third Vice-President; Claude Balthis, Treasurer; Robert W. Morris, Secretary. Directors: Earl S. Gwin, Oscar C. Barth, Claude Balthis, Frank R. Baker, George Borgerding, P. N. Curl, W. B. Creed, Adolph Day, James W. Dunbar, Raymond C. Ellis, Wilson H. Godfrey, W. A. Hedden, Louis Hartman, Conrad Hertlein, H. E. Jewett, C.



CLEMENCE C. DAY

HERMAN P. DAY
STEPHEN DAY

WILLIAM C. DAY
ADOLPH DAY



FACTORY OF STEPHEN DAY & SONS

STEPHEN DAY & SONS

ESTABLISHED 1892

**Carpenters and Contractors
Painters and Decorators**

Stephen Day, 1517 Ekin Ave.; Cumberland Phone 388

Clem Day, 1510 Shelby Place; Home Phone 620

Adolph Day, 1608 Ekin Ave.; Home Phone 663

FACTORY: 15th AND SHELBY PLACE

A FEW PROMINENT BUILDINGS WE HAVE BUILT—Sapinsky Building, Baer Building,
Carnegie Library, High School, St. Edward's City Hospital, Scribner High School,
and others too numerous to mention.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED ON REQUEST

ALL ORDERS FOR REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

V. Kelso, R. W. Morris, J. S. McDonald, W. A. McLean, W. S. Newburger, E. P. Slider, Evan Stotsenburg, John H. Shine, Frank Zinsmeister.

Secretary Morris' Views.

Asked what he regarded as the best method of securing more factories, better streets and more improvements generally, Secretary Robert Morris, of the Chamber of Commerce, replied in substance that, first and foremost, to secure factory sites would be a belt line, connecting the Southern and Monon railways in the northern part of the city. This would take in several thousand acres of ground now unimproved, and would afford ample accommodations for factories. The Belt line would only be a mile long, and would not cost over \$150,000. Unless something like this is done Secretary Morris thought little could be accomplished in the way of securing new factories. The Chamber of Commerce, he said, would push this scheme along. In the end it would bring millions of dollars to the city. The streets, he believed, needed attention badly, and there should be a general awakening of the people on this subject as well as the improvement in the appearance of residences in many parts of the city. He believes all of these things could be accomplished without the tax rate being raised. Secretary Morris said all of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, not only believed in a great future for New Albany but would work and spend their money to that end.

That New Albany is a most desirable place for manufactories, large and small, is too patent for argument. As an evidence of this it may be stated that recently the Wood-Mosaic Company, a plant employing several hundred hands decided in favor of this city when Louisville held out inducements to remove across the river. A large part of the plant was burned to the ground a few months ago, involving a loss of about \$200,000. Mr. W. A. McLean, its general manager, was offered a bonus and free taxes for a period of years if he would remove to Louisville but he decided to rebuild in New

Albany, and also to make the plant larger and more substantial. The city authorities and the commercial bodies agreed to give him better fire protection and more ground.

The commercial authorities and the citizens in general are ready and anxious to lend a helping hand to all manufactories. They will help secure land upon which to locate large or small industries, to insure low tax rates, good fire protection, etc. There are an abundance of eligible sites for factories within the city limits or near its outskirts.

Certainly no city in Indiana has better shipping facilities for manufactories both by rail and river, as is shown in articles published elsewhere in this souvenir and pointed out by the commercial bodies.

If the Belt-line railway connections, spoken of by Mr. Robert W. Morris, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, in an interview elsewhere in this publication, can be made, there is no doubt that the city will have gone far in at least one step toward securing more manufacturing enterprises. It is understood that the two commercial bodies will get together after the Centennial Celebration is over and will make a united effort to bring to the city more small factories. A lot of small ones, it is believed, would be better than one or two large ones.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSES.

Flourished Before and During the Civil War in Dry Goods, Drugs, and Groceries.

Before and during the Civil War the New Albany Wholesale and Retail houses did an enormous business. William S. Culbertson and brother, probably the most prominent, had trade all over the southern part of Indiana and in Kentucky, being one of the largest dry goods houses in the State. Mr. W. S. Culbertson, who afterward went into the banking business, told the writer that he often worked until midnight in a store, and then laid down on a pile of dry goods and slept until daylight, when he went to work again filling orders. He ac-



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SATISFACTION

ED. J. HACKETT

3 YARDS IN THE
FALLS CITIES

ESTABLISHED 1900

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL COAL AND COKE

We Mine Our Own Coal and Handle Only The Best Grades

Both Telephones 437.

FOURTH STREET AND CULBERTSON AVE.

ANTHONY LUCIK

MANUFACTURER OF

THREE AND FIVE PIECE

PARLOR SUITES

IN LEATHER AND FABRIC

**Largest Exclusive Manufacturer of Parlor Suites in the
Entire West**

Office: 111-113 West Main Street.
Factory: First and Commercial Streets,
Penn. and Southern R. R.

NEW ALBANY, INDIANA.

quired German; he said in order to converse with some of his customers in their own tongue. Mr. Culbertson was certainly one of the most energetic business men that New Albany has produced. At the time he was a charitable and religious man as evidence by his several important charitable bequests, briefly alluded to elsewhere in this book. He was a high type of merchant, not seeking to destroy his competitors but rather to help them along if they called. During the Civil War his business ran up into millions annually. The Culbertsons having retired from the banking business, Mr. Samuel A. Culbertson removed to Louisville. Like his father he is a very correct man. The Culbertsons were a credit to the city. Another old-time and respected wholesale dry goods merchant was Silas C. Day. The same type of man as Mr. Culbertson, Mr. Day flourished. Many of his descendants still live in the city. In the wholesale grocery business at about the same period was John S. Briggs, a sturdy old fellow who is still represented in business by his grandson, Harry Briggs. In his day John Briggs was a power in the community. Rueben P. Main, W. D. Morris, father of Robert Morris; Key and Garner and Bela C. Kent were also in the wholesale grocery business. Mr. Kent was afterward elected Mayor. He was a high type of merchant, open-hearted and liked by everyone. In the wholesale hardware business were the firms of Peter R. Stoy and Loughmiller Bros. Scribner and Devol conducted a large wholesale drug store at the corner of State and Main streets. Gen. Ben F. Scribner, the senior member of the firm, went into the army, leaving his drug business to care for itself. He rose to high rank in the army. After the war General Grant appointed him a revenue agent in Alaska, and when he came home he used to tell a story to the effect that "one night he played 375 games, more or less of cards," seven-up possibly. The nights were several months long where he was stationed, and this long sitting at cards was thus made possible. Stucky and Riddle conducted a wholesale drug store on State

street, near Market street. Soon after the close of the Civil War New Albany lost its wholesale drug and dry goods trade, but still retains a big wholesale grocery trade. In the retail grocery business before the war was Conrad Broeker, whose son, William Broeker, afterward became Mayor. The Hankeys, John and Henry, "kept store," before and after the war, on the Corydon pike. One of their descendants still keeps there. George Grosheider is one of the old-time grocers still in business. Thomas E. Austin was one of the early retail druggists, near Park Place, and one of his descendants is still there. Among the other old-time retailers of drugs was Ben F. Scribner, C. S. S. Todd, Winstandy and Newkirk, Dr. William A. Scribner, father of Miss Harriett, and George O. Hart. In the retail dry goods trade were J. K. Woodward, Robert G. McCord, C. A. Reineking and others, whose descendants still live here. In the wholesale stove and tinware business in the 50's were Hay and Fox, Henry Royse and H. N. Devol. The latter house conducted business in one house on Main street for fifty-three years continuously, until George H. Devol was compelled to move recently to make way for a treater building. Only a few of the old time mercantile houses can be mentioned in this brief article. It will probably not be uninteresting to recall the names of a few old-time firms who were in business a quarter of a century or more ago, and who still survive and also to briefly mention the firms and corporations that have gone out of business, in some cases to be succeeded by others: In 1887, Frank A. Kraft was dealing in furniture and carpets, which he shifted to undertaking, taking over the business of his father, Geo. Kraft; C. C. Brown was in the tailoring trade, Laf Frederick, in real estate; the Kammerers in the glue business; Terstegge, Gohmann and Co., in stove manufacturing; J. O. Endris, jewelry; Zinsmeister, wholesale grocers; Plummer and Co., plumbing; Browns, monuments; Louis Hartman, flour and grain; John Baer, dry goods; George Graff, saddlery; Heib, tailoring; Zeir, boilers; Knoefel, drugs;



C. C. BROWN.

A merchant's success in any community is attested not only by his business acumen but as well by his high integrity and willingness to aid always in the civic uplift of the community in which he has cast his business lot.

Fifty-six years ago Mr. Chas. C. Brown came to New Albany, with his parents from Albany, New York, where he was born August 10, 1856. True, he was but one year of age, and New Albany was then but 44 years old, but he liked the new town, and has remained here ever since. To the point of the story:

Mr. Brown has been in business all of his adult life. After attending the common schools he went into the dry-goods house of Weber, Bentley & Co., reputable firm of that day, (1869), as a clerk remaining with them about four years, when he engaged with John Heib, in 1873, to learn the merchant tailoring furnishing business, including the cutting of gentlemen's garments, and to acquire this latter he attended the Cleveland Cutting School, at Cleveland, Ohio.

He started in business for himself in 1882, with the munificent capital of \$15. He has succeeded, as the friends who backed him, predicted he would. Mr. Brown conducts a successful merchant tailoring establishment and men's furnishing house at 320 Pearl Ave., where men's wear of up-to-date design and first-class quality is displayed.

It might not be out of place to state here that Mr. Brown is the President of the New Albany Centennial Celebration, a position he did not solicit, but having accepted he has performed his part of the labors conscientiously and to the eminent satisfaction of everybody connected with the work.

Mr. Brown was married October 8, 1878,



DR. AUGUSTUS P. HAUSS, JR.,

as Vice-President of the Centennial Committee and Chairman of Civic Decorations, Floats and Concessions, attended his duties with persistence and exactness. The success of these departments of the Centennial was due largely to his untiring efforts. Dr. Hauss was born in New Albany, January 15, 1887, attended its public schools, graduated from Thorpe University School, Louisville, Ky., 1905, devoted two years to a scientific course in a university at Chicago, graduated in medicine from the University of Louisville, in 1911. During his college career he was honored by membership in the National Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity, the Phi Chi medical Fraternity and the grand chapter of the Phi Alpha Pi Inter-Fraternity.

He is a member of the Floyd County Medical Society, New Albany Commercial Club and the Indiana State Medical Association. After his graduation in medicine, he entered into partnership with his father, Dr. Augustus P. Hauss, Sr., one of New Albany's most prominent physicians and surgeons. His extensive practice and rapid rise as physician and surgeon is evidence of his high standing among his professional and business associates.

to Miss Anna L. Goodbub, of New Albany. The union has been blessed with three children, two daughters and one son, all living.

Mr. Brown has served as president of the Commercial Club for two terms—1907 and 1908. He is a member of the German Methodist church, and an affable, upright citizen, whom his fellowmen delight to honor.

Graff, farmers' supplies; Heimberger, photography; Vernia, monuments; Barths, Mosers and Days, tanneries; Brown, seeds; Briggs, hardware; McClintock, produce; Gwin, funeral directors; Bettman, florists. These were some of the firms who advertised extensively in the newspapers of that day. Beside there was the firm of Morris McDonald, who has been succeeded by his son, John S. McDonald. Mr. Morris McDonald served as Mayor and was a very enterprising man, as is his son. In 1887, the following firms or corporations were in business and have since retired, some of them to be succeeded in the same line by others who do as large, if not larger, business: Loughmiller Bros., hardware; Samuel S. Stalcup, dry goods; Hoffer Bros., wholesale whiskies; John Hern, grocer; Joe H. Kraft, dry goods; Sam Cerf, hatter; John O. Greene, real estate; Kistler Lumber Co.; First National Bank; John H. Shrader, furniture manufacturer; D. J. Conger, brickmaker; R. P. Finney, laundry; Mad D. Cerf, millinery; Sherman Bros., clothing; B. F. Kline, lumber; Jas. Peacock, produce; Chas. H. Conner, roofing; Hedden, Phelps and Co., dry goods; Don Blanchard, coal; F. M. Tribbey, carriages; Occidental Hotel; Ida Cerf; millinery; Scott, dry goods; M. M. Orme, saddlery; New Albany Banking Company; Wilson, photography; Matt Klarer, cafe; M. D. Condiff, insurance; Mainthal, clothing; Peter Stoy and Sons, hardware; Mrs. S. Strobel, leather; Jacob Hornung, brewery; Easley and Ridley, real estate; Depauw College for young ladies; rail mill; Isaac B. Friend, lumber; Llew Russell, books; steam forge works; C. H. Fawcett, coal; Buchheit's brewery; Hoffeld and Hoover, drugs; Allison, tailor; Albert, millinery.

WATER POWER MAY BE UTILIZED.

As early as 1804, a company was organized for the purpose of building a canal around the Falls, on the Kentucky side, and a survey was made. In 1810, Congress passed an act authorizing \$150,000 to be raised by subscription, and other acts were passed to forward the project, but no prac-

tical work was done until 1825, when Philadelphia capitalists, aided by the Government, undertook the work and the canal was formally opened for traffic December, 1830. The Indiana Legislature, in 1819, incorporated a company to make a canal from above Jeffersonville to the river below the Falls. Sufficient subscription had not been realized when successful work had been commenced on the opposite shore, and the scheme was abandoned. This plan has been revived and talked about at different times since, and on December 6, 1848, the Indiana Canal Co. was incorporated with authorized capital of \$500,000. The plan of this company was to make a boat canal, partly in the river, around the Falls on the Indiana side. Surveys and estimates were made, but the project was finally given up. With the development of electrical science and water power system, there is abundant reason why a canal should now be built for power purposes alone. This project may yet be carried into effect. It would greatly help the city.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

No city can thrive without capital and plenty of it. New Albany has several of the strongest banking and trust companies in the State, the financial institutions numbering five. These include: The Second National Bank, capital, \$300,000; surplus, \$150,000. Earl S. Gwin is the President. New Albany National Bank, capital, \$100,000; surplus, \$100,000; J. F. McCulloch, President. Floyd County Bank, capital, \$50,000; surplus, \$8,500; R. W. Harris, President. Mutual Trust and Deposit Company, capital, \$100,000; surplus, \$40,000; Alexander Dowling, President. New Albany Trust Company, George Moser, President. The New Albany Clearing House is in the Second National Bank.

NEW ALBANY AND LOUISVILLE.

A bloodless war has existed between New Albany and Louisville for over sixty years. New Albany is the only city on the Ohio, except Jeffersonville, situated immediately across the Ohio from a much larger

FIRST IN INDIANA FOR 12 YEARS

In 1912 The Prudential again led all life insurance companies in paid for life insurance issued and revived, in Indiana OVER \$19,000,000.

The Prudential also led all companies in 1912 in Indiana in Net Gain in Life Insurance in Force, in Premium Received and in Claims Paid.

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THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO. Of America

Incorporated as a Stock
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FORREST F. DRYDEN
President

HOME OFFICE, NEWARK, N. J.



E. H. AMELUNG, Superintendent

E. H. Amelung, Superintendent of The Prudential Insurance Company, entered the service July 30, 1898, as Agent; promoted to Assistant Superintendent in 1899; Superintendent of the Saginaw, Mich., District in December, 1902; transferred as Superintendent to the New Albany District in 1905.

The district under his management and his able and proficient organization has always held a high position on the weekly records issued by the company. The New Albany District comprises seven counties; seven Assistant Superintendents, and thirty-three agents, one cashier and four clerks.

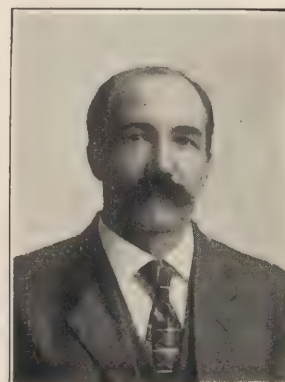
RUOFF BROS.

ESTABLISHED 1900

ANTIQUE SHOP

SPECIAL FURNITURE
MADE TO ORDER

HOME PHONE 2037-A



2036 EAST MARKET STREET

NEW ALBANY, INDIANA

ROYAL CLEANING AND DYE WORKS

FRED L. COOK, Manager

HATTER, CLEANER AND DYER

All Kinds of Repairing Neatly Done

Dyeing in Black and Colors

WORK CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED

W. FIRST AND MARKET STS. Call us up: Home Phone 2166a NEW ALBANY, INDIANA

city. There is the constant temptation to go to the larger city for amusement, for hotel accommodations and likewise for merchandise, and the wonder is that New Albany has survived. Louisville calls upon New Albany for thousands of mechanics, clerks, and others engaged in the daily grind of making a living. The transportation facilities being so easy and rapid, both cities have almost become one, in a business way, although in different States. Of late years Louisville people are beginning to come over into God's country, and many are building summer residences on her beautiful Silver Hills. More will do so when they realize what a wonderful paradise Nature has provided for them in the suburbs of New Albany.

SILVER HILLS RAILWAY.

A very important addition to New Albany's future development was undertaken by home capital, in the organization of the above company, July 20, 1890. The ascent from the foot of Spring street, to the summit of the Knobs, is about 200 feet in one mile, but by winding around the brow of the bluff, the camping grounds, two miles distant, is reached at a grade of about 120 feet to the mile, which is rapidly ascended by the electric motor cars. This places the beautiful plat of "Silver Hills" in a condition to be easily reached by those who desire residences in this delightful suburb, and makes the interstate camp meeting grounds a favorite summer resort, not only by New Albany people, but by the denizens of Louisville, who, for 25 cents, get a double ride through their own city, and across the Ohio river, are transferred through New Albany's principal business streets, and by electric power, are carried up and down the steep bluffs of Silver Hills.

The connecting link with the Air Line and other roads, is built on an elevated track, skirting the river front, and was projected by J. F. Gebhart, the franchise having been sold to the K. and I. Bridge Co., by which it was completed in 1890. The road is two miles in length and its rights and privileges

cost \$300,000. It adds largely to the convenience of shipment, and its an important part of the K. and I. system.

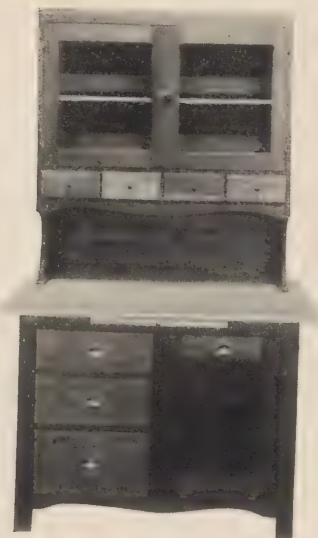
THE TELEPHONE SERVICE.

New Albany has two splendid telephone exchanges. The first one was the Ohio Valley, now operated by the Cumberland Company. George H. Godfrey got the franchise through the Council without a cent cost. The Cumberland gives its subscribers excellent service. The Home Company of which Mr. Frank Beaucond is the general manager, has a very large number of subscribers and the service is good. Mr. Beaucond was largely instrumental in getting the franchise and through his efforts the subscribers have been increased in number. Both phones connect with all parts of Indiana and Kentucky and the country generally.

The Cumberland Telephone Co. extended their lines from Louisville to New Albany in 1882, but on account of arbitrary law in Indiana, reducing the price below a remunerative standard, the business was withdrawn in 85, and after the obnoxious law had been repealed, it was re-established again in May, 1889. There are now several hundred phones in use here.

AS A PLACE OF HEALTH.

That New Albany is a good place in which to locate and remain for the enjoyment of health and the attainment of a good old age is evidenced by the official reports of Dr. Henry B. Shacklett, Secretary of the City Board of Health, for the years 1910, '11 and '12. For the latter year the rate of mortality was 15.2 per cent for 1,000 of population. Of the 318 people who died in the city in 1912, the report shows 86 were over 70 years of age; 21 over 80; 10 over 85; 5 over 90, and 1 over 95 years of age. Dr. Shacklett attributes the low death-rate to better sanitation, but not to this cause alone. Close supervision over contagious and infectious diseases, strict quarantine, and thorough fumigation have added to the lessened death-rate. Two thousand sani-



Each Century Marks An
Evolution

EMERY-LAIB CABINETS

Were not made in 1813, but are to
be had in 1913. Every housewife
in New Albany should have one.
See our line at the GABLE FURNI-
TURE COMPANY.

High Quality

Medium Price

MADE BY

Emery-Laib Furniture Co.

RIGHT HERE IN NEW ALBANY

Give Your Centennial
Friends a Treat by or-
dering some of our
Famous Ice Cream.

BURD & STRATTAN

220 STATE ST.



JOHN J. WALTER

Stoves and Tinware

Good Tinware a Specialty

Roofing, Guttering and Spouting

All Work Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction
Estimates Furnished Upon Application.

104-106 W. Main St. NEW ALBANY, IND.

HOME PHONE 64-A

This firm was established March 24th, 1890, by Joseph A. and John J. Walter, under the firm name of Jos. A. Walter & Son, until 1905, when Jos. A. Walter retired, selling his interest to John J. Walter, who since has greatly enlarged and added new lines to the then prosperous business. This firm was a success from the very start and has enjoyed increased patronage and earnings every year since its beginning.

Besides Stoves and Ranges, Kitchenware and Hardware, we have the best equipped Tinshop around the Falls Cities, in which all descriptions of sheet metal work are turned out promptly, among which is tin and slate roofing, steel ceiling, warm air furnaces, and all classes and kinds of special sheet metal work.

The steel ceiling, warm air heating plant and ventilation were installed by this firm in the new Kerrigan Theatre.

tary sewer connections have helped some. In 1910, there were 392 deaths; in 1911, 326; in 1912, the official figures showed a falling off of 74 deaths in three years' time. In 1910, 603 contagious and infectious diseases were reported to the secretary, and in 1912, but 171 cases were reported, a falling off of 432 in three years. This is a remarkable showing. Some of it is due to the better education of the public in the laws of health, and considerable of it to the vigilance of the health authorities. Good health is the greatest boon to any community and intelligent citizens are encouraging the health officers everywhere.

* * *

Sewer and Water Works.

New Albany, it may be stated, under the head of Health, has a fine scientific sanitary sewer system constructed under authority of its Common Council and State legislative enactment. The ownership is private. The rates for bath-room, kitchen sink, water closets, etc., etc., connections seem to be reasonable in comparison with the rates charged in other Indiana cities.

New Albany's system of water-works is probably the best in Indiana. It is operated

under the gravity plan. Four large reservoirs are located at the top of Silver Hills, some 350 feet above the level of the city, thus affording adequate pressure at all times for fire protection, obviating the necessity of providing steam fire engines. Fire plugs are located at convenient points, and water can be thrown over the tops of the highest buildings. The water is purified and clarified through a combined system of mechanical filtration at the intake at the Ohio River and through subsidence and other treatment in the reservoirs on the hill tops. Recently the system has been greatly improved by the construction of mechanical apparatus at the pumping station for the purification through chemical processes approved by the State Board of Health. Mr. James W. Dunbar, a capable mechanical engineer and water works expert, is at the head of the system, and since he has been in charge has made a number of improvements. Others are contemplated to afford manufacturers facilities for ample fire protection even in the remotest parts of the city or its suburbs.

NEW ALBANY IN THE WARS

From Pioneer Days Town and City Has Responded Promptly to Country's Call for Soldiers for Defense.

The Soldier!—Meek the title, yet divine:

Therefore with reverence as with wild acclaim,
We fain would honor in exalted line

The glorious lineage of the glorious name:

The Soldier.—Lo, he ever was, and is,
Our Country's high custodian, by right
Of patriot blood that brims that heart of his
With fiercest love, yet honor infinite.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

Indiana has figured in all of the wars for the preservation of the Union, and citizens of New Albany figured in all of these wars furnishing her share of the soldiers. Indiana figured in the Revolutionary War, in the capture of the Fort at Vincennes from the British, February 25, 1799, and some of these

soldiers who were in this siege afterward located in New Albany and are buried in her cemeteries. In the Indian and British war, 1811-12, men served from the borders of New Albany. Her citizen soldiers served under Gen. William Henry Harrison at the Battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811. In the war with Mexico, 1846-8, Indiana supplied 4,585 men, New Albany furnishing more than its share under Capt. William F. Sanderson. In the war between the States, 1861-65, Indiana furnished 210,000 men, nearly a legion of them being recruited in New Albany. In the Spanish-American war, Indiana furnished 7,421 men, and a com-

New Albany's Pioneer Ice Plant

Daily Capacity 90 Tons

ESTABLISHED IN 1890

New Albany Ice Company

INCORPORATED

Manufacturers of PURE ARTIFICIAL ICE

Cold Storage for Potatoes, Apples, Meat, Eggs, Dried Fruit, Etc.

Telephones—Cumb. 98; Home 38

E. FOURTH, BET. HIGH AND MARKET STS.

We extend a cordial invitation to all visitors to visit and inspect our plant

COKE COAL FOR FAMILY USE A SPECIALTY

WE SHIP COAL IN CAR LOTS

THE MEYER COAL COMPANY

THE HOME OF GOOD COAL

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in All Kinds of Coal

L. H. MEYER

BOTH PHONES

Main Office: Bank and Spring Sts.

NEW ALBANY, IND.

Yard: Monon R. R. and Beeler St.

LEONARD HASENSTAB, SR.

LOUIS HASENSTAB

L. HASENSTAB & SON

217 E. MARKET STREET, NEW ALBANY, IND.

Tailors of Fashionable Clothing

Moderate Prices

Repairing a Specialty

ESTABLISHED 1887

CITY BOTTLING WORKS

OTTO W. CHRISTMAN, Prop.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Mineral Water, Ginger Ale, Cider, Seltzer Water, Etc.

Frank Fehr Brewing Co's. Keg and Bottled Lager Beer and Ale

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HOME PHONE 112-a

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BANK AND SPRING STS.

pany, under Captain now Lieutenant Colonel. William J. Coleman, was sent from this city. Major Leonidas Stout, 89, still active, and a resident of New Albany for 65 years, served in the Black Hawk, Mexican and Civil wars.

In the latter war one of New Albany's most gallant sons gave up his life for his country in the Philippine Islands, Col. John H. Stotsenburg. During the Civil war the Twenty-third, Fiftieth and Fifty-third Indiana Regiments were organized in whole or in part in New Albany. The respective commanders of these regiments were Colonels, William L. Sanderson, Walter Q. Gresham and Cyrus L. Dunham. The Twenty-third was typical of the others organized in the city. A Historical Sketch of the Twenty-third Volunteer Infantry" was recently written by First Lieutenant Shadrack K. Hooper, now residing at Denver, Col., and sometime general passenger agent of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. Gen. Hooper, whose father by the way, was one of the pioneer citizens of New Albany, recounts the history of the company regiment from its organization, July 29, 1861, up to the time it was mustered out, July 23, 1865. Its Colonel, William L. Sanderson, had served as Captain of the "Spencer Grays," 6th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which com-

pany served so heroically and lost so heavily at the Battle of Buena Vista. The Twenty-third had a brilliant record in the field, and its survivors met every year in New Albany in reunion to tell of the many engagements they were in during the four years of "unpleasantness." The regiment was with Grant in his campaign against Forts Henry and Donelson, at Shiloh, on April 7, 1862; was with Sherman in his march to the sea, and in other engagements till the close of the war. The regiment was discharged and mustered out of the service at Louisville, Ky., July 23, 1865, after having sustained a loss by death of 524. The commander of the Fifty-third, Col. Walter Q. Gresham, was afterward a United States Judge, Postmaster-General and prominently mentioned for the Presidency. Colonel Cyrus L. Dunham was a member of Congress from the New Albany district for four terms and was Judge of the Floyd and Clark Circuit Courts for many years. Other citizen soldiers who served with distinction in war and peace might be mentioned. Of those who served in the Navy for 40 years was Admiral Geo. A. Bicknell, retired now a resident of this city, which is his birthplace. A sketch of Admiral Bicknell appears in another part of this volume.

EARLY AND LATE NEWSPAPERS

For the long period of ninety-three years New Albany has had newspapers of one character or another. Today it has five, two dailies and three weeklies and numerous printing offices and publishing houses. No one other institution in a city so reflects the intelligence and enterprise of its people as the newspaper, be it a daily or a weekly. Ebenezer Patrick is given the credit for establishing the first newspaper in the town in 1820. Since then many ups and downs have occurred in the publication enterprises which have been started from time to time, and it is not necessary to dwell upon them here even if space permitted. The present publications in seniority begin with the Daily

and Weekly Ledger, which was established in 1849. Mr. Henry Klosse is business manager for the company, and Mr. Herman Rave is city editor. Mr. Rave is a poet as well as news writer. Mr. Frank Gwin is the editor and publisher of the Public Press which was established in June, 1881, by his father, Josiah Gwin, who had formerly been connected with the Ledger and other local newspapers. Mr. Gwin, like his father, is a forceful writer, and has served as President of the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association. In 1888 Gen. Jasper Packard, who had served in Congress from the South Bend district, came to the city and established the Daily and Weekly Tribune. Mr.

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Guns, Ammunition
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The Day Leather Co.



Plant of The Day Leather Co.

The Day Leather Company was established in 1838 and not incorporated until 1883. The building is a two-story, modern brick structure, containing 46,800 feet of floor space; fifty people are employed and over \$30,000 is paid out in wages yearly. They handled over 2,800,000 pounds of raw and manufactured products last year. Mr. A. T. Day has directed this enterprise with most gratifying results.

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312 PEARL ST.

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Hats and Furnishings

NEW ALBANY, INDIANA

THE OLDEST HARDWARE
CONCERN IN THE CITY



WALTER B. CREED CO.

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Ed. McCulloch is the editor and general manager of the paper. Mr. Fred J. Brown is the city editor of the Tribune, but he modestly styles himself a reporter, and is correspondent for several out-of-town papers. The Home Organizer is a commercial weekly with large advertising patronage. The Blotter is a weekly published by the High-school boys and girls during school term. The Ledger and the Public Press are inclined to take the Democratic side of politics while the Tribune is independent, inclining to the Progressive party. This is a short notice to give the newspapers. They de-

serve more for some of them have had distinguished editors when politics was hot in New Albany. A history of them would fill a book. The close proximity of Louisville may it be said to the credit of the inhabitants of New Albany, does not keep from supporting their "home" papers. They might get better support, but that is another story. Without exception, the local press aided in the work of preparing for the Centennial. The same may be said for the residence representatives of out-of-town newspapers. All have been of valuable assistance to the Centennial Committee.

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES

Probably no city in Indiana, in proportion, has so many secret, benevolent, insurance and social societies as there are in New Albany, the number, black and white, male and female, being about 80. The most prominent ones are: The Elks, Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Pythian Sisters, Grand Army, Knights and Ladies of Honor, Improved Order of Red Men, Daughters of Pocahontas, Modern Woodmen of America, Royal Neighbors of America, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Shepherds of Bethlehem, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Catholic Knights of America, Knights of Columbus, Knights of St. John, and others.

Masonry was early introduced into New Albany, Zif Lodge, No. 8, having been started August 11, 1819. Dr. Ashael Clapp, was elected W. M. Dr. Clapp is referred to elsewhere in this publication. Charles Paxson, was elected S. W.; Lathrop Elderkin, J. W. This lodge suspended in 1828. New Albany Lodge No. 39 was first organized September, 1833, and fully organized December 11, 1834. This is the oldest Masonic body in the city, according to Dr. H. J. Needham, a leading authority on Masonry. The Masonic bodies have a building at the corner of Spring and Pearl streets, and the members of the various lodges meet there at stated periods for work or entertainment. The Masonic order is strong in the city, having 14 bodies all told. Several former Grand

Masters of Indiana have lived in New Albany, and one of them, Mr. James W. Dunbar, survives, and takes an active interest in the order at all times. Jefferson Lodge, No. 104 was organized May 28, 1850; DePauw, in May, 1867; Pythagoras, organized for the Germans, in 1867, has since become Americanized.

Probably the leading society organization among the Catholic population, and which is destined to wield a larger influence in time, according to its members, is the Knights of Columbus. New Albany Council No. 122 was organized April 28, 1907. The first Grand Knight was Christopher Reising. The total membership claimed by the Knights of Columbus in the United States is 300,000, of which 100,000 are insurance members. The present local officers are, Peter J. Pfeffer, Grand Knight; Louis I. Vernia, Deputy Grand Knight; John A. Cody, Chancellor; James Higgins, Warden; John Goulding, Treasurer; Chas. Skelly, Financial Secretary; Anthony Zoeller, Recording Secretary; Gustav Weinmann, Jr., Advocate; Daniel Carrick, Sr., Inside Guard; Leo Banet, Outside Guard; Thomas P. Corcoran, John K. Lamman, Edmond P. Scharf, Trustees. Rev. William F. Seibertz is the Spiritual Director. The membership is 170.

Odd Fellowship in Indiana had its birth in New Albany, May 25, 1835, but as stage-

coaches were slow in the early days a charter was not received and Lodge instituted until February 3, 1836. This was held in Drysdale Block, corner East Third and High streets. Lodge No. 1 had 9 charter members. It grew slowly on account of dissensions. It suspended on September 5, 1841, and No. 10 was organized as its successor, May 31, 1841. In 1851, several members of the defunct No. 1, resolved upon re-organizing and securing a new charter under the old number. The present No. 1 was organized August 13, 1851. There are six Odd Fellows bodies in the city, and the organization has a large membership, many of the older citizens belonging to the various bodies.

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks is one of the younger orders coming into existence in New Albany during the past decade which wields a large influence for good. Its membership is made up mostly of live young men and they often dispense charity with a free hand. The Elks have a handsome home at 430 Pearl street, and it is unnecessary to say that during the Centennial their visiting brethren will be handsomely entertained if they call at the home or even should they meet a fellow Elk upon the streets. M. A. Sittason is the present Exalted Ruler of New Albany Lodge and J. A. Kraft is the Secretary.

The Improved Order of Red Men is strong in membership in this city, there being three tribes—Pawnee, Manzanita and Ohioah. Pawnee Tribe 37 was organized in April 1873, and soon afterward it was found necessary to organize two other tribes, so large had the membership become. It is still growing in numbers. It is claimed that this order was started in the days of the Revolution, but it laid dormant for many years, but it can not be said that the order is dormant now, at least in New Albany. It has 1,500 members in the city.

The Knights of Pythias have five bodies in New Albany beside the Pythian Sisters. Friendship Lodge No. 10, the oldest, was organized in September, 1871. Ivanhoe was organized soon afterward, and then fol-

lowed Rowena. The Uniform Rank of the order takes a high place among similar bodies. W. L. Hester is the local captain of the Uniform Rank. Mr. John W. Gaither, a resident of New Albany, is one of the leading spirits in the organization throughout the State and is the next to the highest ranking officer in Indiana. The Knights of Pythias are considering building a new armory, the present one being inadequate. The order has accomplished much good and is steadily gaining in membership and influence.

There are ten societies affiliated with the Catholic church, beside the Knights of Columbus, and Y. M. I. heretofore mentioned. These include the Holy Trinity Total Abstinence; St. Aloysius Temperance Cadets; Knights of St. John, Knights of America, (two branches) and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The latter is beside being benevolent, patriotic, its object being to attain the independence of the Emerald Isle. There are a large number of labor organizations, among others a typographical union. The electrical workers, machinists, molders, barbers, cigarmakers, retail clerks, and the iron workers have organizations for their self-protection. The railway brotherhoods also have a good membership in the city, and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has a regular meeting every first and third Wednesday afternoon of each month.

The Knights and Ladies of Honor have four bodies in the city. Goodwill No. 17 was organized February 11, 1879. Victory, Triumph and Schiller lodges followed.

There are two military organizations, Sanderson Post, G. A. R. and Company C, First Infantry, state guard. Sanderson Post 191 was organized June 28, 1883, with 30 charter members. Judge William Mix is the present secretary.

The Modern Woodmen of America has two camps, Eagle and New Albany, and have a large membership. They meet in Red Men's Hall, 107 West Market street.

The foregoing will give one an idea of the extent of the lodges and societies in New Albany. It would seem that nearly every one in the city belonged to a lodge or

society of some kind but, to be sure, such is not the case. Many there are who belong to no lodge, order or society. It is difficult to estimate the number of lodge members, but it must include more than half of the adult population, but of course all of these are not active members. Lack of space prevents a mention of all of the lodges.

THE CLUBS.

Among the social clubs in the city are the Amaranth, which meets at the residences

of the different members, there being no regular club house in the city. The Coterie, of which Mrs. William H. Pierson is president, meets on the second Wednesday of each month at the residence of the members. The Automobile Club was organized to protect the rights of automobilists, but frequent social gatherings are held. George H. Hester is the president and R. S. Rutherford, Secretary. The Fortnightly and the Tourist clubs complete the list, both meeting at the residence of members as occasion demands it.

ON SILVER HILLS

Up the green valley, break-of-day
Bids the night shadows flee away:
Fair the fields glisten—born anew
To life and beauty—song and dew.

Down the green valley, sunset dies—
The full moon glows—a late bird flies—
Peace, like a pure thought—broods afar—
O'er the sweet hill-tops hangs a star.

—Emma Carleton.

Beautiful Silver Hills. Like Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, the Silver Hills at New Albany are not appreciated by the people living in their immediate vicinity. The late Emmet Logan, a famous Kentucky editor and wit, used to tell a story of an old couple he once met "at the Cave." Inquiring where they lived they replied "in Texas," but they both confessed to having been "born in Old Kentucky," and within a few miles of the big hole in the ground, but neither had ever visited it.

"Then why are you here?" inquired the editor

The old gentleman of the party replied:

"Wall, stranger, so many goll-durn people kept pesterin' us about never havin' seen the Cave, and being borned so close to it that we concluded to come and see it, traveling 900 miles to do so."

Poems and stories, one of which appears above, have been written without number by travelers from every land about being "On Silver Hills," which is a part of New Albany, but so far comparatively few of the residents

of the three Falls Cities seem to appreciate their advantages and beauty.

Persons who have traveled much rank Silver Hills with the Alps. Then why is it that more people do not avail themselves of living there? If these hills were near Chicago or even Kalamazoo, Mich., no doubt people living at "The Falls" would be rushing there to buy land on which to build summer cottages. It is true that quite a number have taken advantage of the beautiful situation, but there is room for 100,000 more. In the early days of the settlement of New Albany the hills abounded with all kinds of game, and it was a favorite hunting ground for the first settlers.

The range of hills, commonly called knobs, which commence about four miles below the Falls, extend about fifty miles into the interior of Indiana. A similar range extends into Kentucky from the south side of the river; but the latter will never be so accessible to the people of Louisville. At the present time there is a fine interurban line making trips every half hour, day and night, to the summit of the Knob known as the Silver Hill. It has many beautiful residences, and many prefer to live there the year round. The hills being from 300 to 500 feet high afford a splendid view of the Ohio and the three Falls cities, and for a long distance beyond. These hills are not in one range, but are in many groups, and for this rea-



SILVER HILLS—Scene on Corydon Turnpike



SILVER HILLS—Scene on Paoli Turnpike

Courtesy W. J. Hedden

son are the more picturesque. Some of the hills cover less than an acre. At this season of the year, when the leaves begin to turn, the hills are exceedingly beautiful, making a very pretty picture indeed. Never-failing springs at many points add to the desirability of an abiding place there, and at the foot of some of the hills may be found mineral waters of reputed virtue. Some of the hills near the city have never been trod by the foot of man, being almost perpendicular. A former Mayor of Louisville, Mr. George D. Todd, lives on one of the knobs, about four miles from New Albany. At first he selected the place as a summer residence, but he now resides there the year 'round. He raises enough fruit and vegetables to supply his whole neighborhood and sells every year hundreds of dollars worth of his products in Louisville and New Albany. The lands on the hill-tops are not so poor as some people imagine, and are fine for berry and fruit culture.

Within a short time it is projected to build an electric railroad from New Albany to French Lick Springs, and those behind the scheme say work will begin within the next few months. If their plans are carried out, which have been talked of for years, the hills about New Albany will be the garden spot of this section.

To describe the beauties of the Silver Hills in a brief article such as this would be an impossibility. One will have to make the ascent to the hill-top in order to appreciate the beauty of the scenery. The visitor to the Centennial who fails to do this will have missed a rare treat.

EMINENT WRITERS PRAISE SILVER HILLS.

Some of the most eminent men of the country who have been visitors at New Albany have borne testimony to the great beauty and impressive charms of her surrounding scenery. Bayard Taylor, who had travelled all over the world, after his visit to New Albany, wrote the New York Tribune: "Such charming scenery—so grand and yet so restful—so supreme in the beauty of its panoramic effects, I have

never seen in any clime!" Carl Schurz, on an autumn day, visited the "Silver Hills," and from their heights looked out upon the landscape. He wrote of his visit to the St. Louis Westlich Post: "I have, in my absence, stood upon the grand Silver Hills that lift their crests like towering giants over the fair little city of New Albany. I felt an exaltation as the scene unrolled to my vision, a lifting up of my better self under the inspiration that caught my senses and thrilled them with the poetry of nature, the art of nature, the infinite beauty of God's hand-painting. I sat down upon the green grass and looking upward felt my spirit going out in worship of Nature in its most beautiful and animate form." The great naturalist, Audubon, once stood upon these Silver Hills and viewed the landscape o'er, and in a letter, after his return to Europe, to a friend he had made while here, he said: "My heart bears thanks to you and dictates my pen because of the landscape over which I looked from the heights of your Silver Hills. It was an occasion I shall not readily forget, for it filled me with the most pleasurable emotions and devotion to Nature's God." There have been great changes in this part of the Ohio Valley since the world-famed naturalist stood upon these haze-wreathed hills, but these have but added loveliness to the then wild and undeveloped country that left its impress on his heart. Nevertheless it is true

"The groves were God's first temples.
Ere man learn'd

To hew the shaft, and lay the architrave,
And spread the roof above them,—ere he
framed

The lofty vault, to gather and roll back
The sound of anthems,—in the darkling
wood,

Amidst the cool and silence, he knelt
down

And offered to the Mightiest solemn
thanks

And supplication."

The "devotion to Nature's God" that welled out of the great Audubon had its inspiration in the pristine scenery upon which his vision rested.

JOHN K. GRAHAM.

First Surveyor—Was Constitutionalist,
Legislator and Poet.

John K. Graham, born in Elizabethtown, Pa., January 30, 1783, died in New Albany August 21, 1841, came to Indiana in 1802, and surveyed the land which the Scribners purchased from John Paul. The Scribners bought a tract of 800½ acres, more or less, but Surveyor Graham found 840 acres in the tract, and Capt. Paul "threw in" the odd forty acres. This is on authority of Mrs. Maria Grant, daughter of Mr. Graham, who lives at 322 E. Thirteenth Street, Mr. Graham built the first log-cabin in the town, after the Scribners. It was located neath Sixth and High Streets, the Sribner log-cabin being about where Admiral Bicknell now lives. Surveyor Graham lived alone in the cabin while he was surveying, being unmarried at the time. Mr. Graham was a member of the convention which made the first constitution of Indiana, in 1816, at Corydon. He also served as member of the Indiana Legislature, in 1824, and again in 1827. He rode from New Albany to Indianapolis on horseback and it took him four days to make the trip. He suggested building a bridge across the Ohio at New Albany in 1827, and people thought him visionary. Mr. Graham's surviving children are Capt. James K. Graham and Mrs. Grant, mentioned above. Matches were not in use when Mr. Graham was surveying, and Mrs. Grant has the tinder-box and the flint he used to strike fire. She also has other keepsakes. Much could be written about John K. Graham. That he was no mean poet is evidenced by "a piece" of his verse printed here. Silver Hills, in his days, were called "Caney Knob."

Charles White superintended the First Presbyterian Church construction on Bank street, in 1853-54. He died a few months ago, aged 90. His daughter, Mrs. James McKenna, was born near First and Market Streets, city. She now lives at Fairfield, Ky., and will be present at the Centennial.

ON "CANEY KNOB."

[By John K. Graham]

The following descriptive poem was written in a lady's album over seventy years ago by J. K. Graham, the civil engineer who laid out New Albany for the Scribners:

Above the noise and bustle of the town,
Here on high Caney knob I set me down;
The pleasant theme invites me while I stay
The far-extended prospect to survey.
As from this lofty height I look below,
I see the beautiful Ohio flow,
And on its broad, smooth surface can espy
The wings of Commerce, steamboats, gliding by,
While clouds of smoke, high rising in the air,
Announce that other boats are drawing near,
Steam, wondrous power, to what perfection
brought,
And what amazing changes hast thou wrought!
With pleasure now I turn my eager eyes
To where New Albany expanded lies
Spread out below, as on a map appears,
While mingled sounds of business greet my ears,
As with delight upon the scene I gaze,
My memory recurs to by-gone days
When all this space o'er which a city spreads,
And sumptuous buildings rear their heads.
I've seen with a dark forest overran,
With not a trace of civilized man;
Now church and school, society refined,
Each science and each art are here combined,
Those agents to whose potent powers I trace
All that adorn and dignify our race.
Next to Kentucky's shores I cast my eyes
Where widely spread the town of Portland lies,
And yet a little further, Shippingport,
Of steamboats the chief harbor and resort;
More distant, part of Louisville is seen,
A part being hid by trees that intervene;
A spacious city spreading far and wide
And worthy to be Kentucky's toast and pride;
And last, in background of the entire scene,
See forests clothed in robes of vivid green,
Checker'd with farms of which the fertile soil
With plenteous crops reward their owner's toil.
PIONEER.

New Albany covers nine square miles in area, not including her suburbs. The valuation for taxable purposes about \$9,000,000 for the city proper.

* * *

Cornelius Murphy kept a store on First and Market streets in the early days. His son, Daniel F. Murphy, was City Assessor of Louisville for twenty-five years, and is now one of the prominent officials of the Fidelity Trust Company.



MISS MARTHA L. ENOS

THE CENTENNIAL QUEEN

A spirited contest between the friends of twenty-eight of the prettiest young ladies in New Albany resulted in the selection of Miss Martha L. Enos, 419 West First street, for the exalted position of Centennial Queen, an honor which was contested by the friends of twenty-seven other young ladies. Miss Enos is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marcus T. Enos, and is a beautiful young woman, and that she is exceedingly popular is evidenced by the fact that she received 183,864 votes, which was 109,706 more than her highest competitor. The contest was entirely friendly. It was inaugurated June 16, and closed September 15, at noon. The idea of a Centennial Queen was evolved by Capt. John Kraft, Dr. A. P. Hauss, Jr., and W. W. Schwaninger. The rules were that thirty votes would be given for ten cents, and retail dealers assisted by giving a coupon with each ten-cent purchase, which entitled the holder to a vote. At the end the voting

was very heavy, and the result was that the Centennial Fund was enriched to the extent of \$1,006.35. The Queen will head the parade in a float which is now being made. She will be attended by ten maids of honor, selected by herself. The Centennial Committee will supply the costume, which will be a beautiful one. The following other young ladies received large votes in the contest, Miss Edna Kaiser being second and Miss Mary Burke, third:

Myrtle Widman, Geneva Farabee, Mary Scribner, Margaret Miller, Louise Kaegi, Elizabeth Lemmon, Mabel Slider, Mary Maloney, Madge Hardin, Edith Scribner Collins, Lucille Hackett, Annabelle Draper, Dorothy Hackett, Alma Sloemer, Frances Sands, Stella Newhouse, Lula May Manus, Zella Thurman, Ella Gardner, Mildred Hartman, Katherine Morgan, Florine Busenbark, Gertrude Zinsmeister, Kathryn Adolph, Margaret Barret.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY

Had a Large Part in Arranging for the Centennial Celebration and Deserves Much Praise.

From the very inception of the Centennial the Woman's Auxiliary, made up of the leading ladies of New Albany, connected with literary, church and social societies, and others who do not belong to any social organization outside of their families, have been foremost in promoting the work of organization for the great event. How well they have succeeded will be told after the Centennial is over, but the ladies desire to say a few words here and now:

"WHO IS H'YERE?"

This official slogan of the Centennial was adopted by the Woman's Auxiliary for general usage because of its exact appropriateness for the occasion,—for its history, and because of the need of a universal salutation at a gathering of this kind, where there are to be "no strangers."

At a meeting held August 25, 1913, by the Women's Auxiliary, Miss Mary Cardwill, President, presiding, Mrs. Stuart N. Lowry told the story which has been handed down for years past concerning the origin of the name "Hoosier," which all loyal Indians are proud to bear. That it was the custom in the pioneer days for a visitor to ride direct to the door of the log cabin and knock without dismounting, invariably the call came from within "Who's hyere?"

Mrs. Lowry's suggestion of its use as a Centennial call was enthusiastically received and Mrs. George Mulineaux suggested as an answer the old time response "We uns!"

Mrs. Bertha S. Van Pelt submits the following:

Winding slowly along the lonely trail a "prairie schooner" lists to the undulations of the land—from the driver's seat comes the cheery 'giddap' of the pioneer.

He is making history for Indiana.

Later the early settler—his gun strapped on his back, his axe over his shoulder—clears the way and forms the nucleus of a settlement. He too, is material for the historian.

Soldier, scout, priest and trapper in their

turn take their places in the annals of Hoosierdom and according to their deeds are honored.

But what of the women, those fearless wives, sisters, sweethearts and mothers who accompanied these brave men—what part have they played in the making of a state. Does the simple statement, "with his wife and family" lauding the exploits of an honored pioneer, convey no meaning to the casual reader. Has the wise historian no adequate words of praise for these "mothers of men" who helped make history?

Milton, poet and philosopher, gave tribute to them in his immortal sentence, "they also served who only stand and wait."

These early women of Indiana were as courageous, as capable and zealous as their men. They not only ministered to their household needs but when the time came to fight they fought with the same spirit that enabled the "Makers of History" to save their scalps.

An amusing incident which took place during one of the border wars is told by Col. Cockrum, author of Pioneer History of Indiana and is illustrative of the courage of the pioneer women:

"The head of a family living west of Lafayette in great affright of rumors of Indian, gathered up his children in a cart and driving up to the door was amazed to find that his wife had no intention of running from the savages or hearsay of danger. She told him that if he wished to go—he might but that when he recovered from his scare he would find her and the baby at the same old cabin. Bidding her a final affectionate farewell he still insisted on her going with him. "No," she said, "take the children and go, if I never see you again, I shall die with the satisfaction of knowing that I had a husband who thought too much of his scalp to permit any Indian to have his black glossy locks as an ornament to his helmet." The husband and the children remained away a few days, and no Indians materializing he returned and found Bowser and Tige barking a welcome. Upon going into the cabin, they were welcomed by the courageous wife who had one foot on the rocker and the other on the treadle of the spinning

wheel, while both hands were busy with the distaff. Looking around the house the brave man espied a fine wild gobbler ready for dinner and a fresh coon skin hanging on the wall. With beautiful consistency he exclaimed: 'Mandy, why in thunderation have you been so free in using my powder?' She composedly replied: "Never mind, Ebenezer, there is plenty left. If you hear of any Indian crossing the Mississippi river, you won't need it, for you will be on the go to Lafayette again."

Later when Indiana had taken her place in the Union and her statesmen and men of letters ranked with the leaders of the country, the foundations laid by these sturdy frontier mothers told and now the women of Indiana are coming into their own.

Indiana can boast no Barbara Fritchie, no Joan D'Arc, no Mollie Pitcher, but she can boast of those whose influence is as far-reaching.

And now with the coming of the hundredth anniversary as a town, New Albany, Indiana, her pioneer men and women occupying no small place in the history of the state, is preparing to do them honor and the women of the Auxiliary whose work has been tireless are leaving no stone unturned to bring this about with dignity and impressive ceremony.

Miss Mary E. Cardwill, president of the Women's Auxiliary, has kept this fact constantly in the minds of her co-workers, and to her is due much of what ever success may attend their efforts.

The committees referred to in these pages are composed of competent women and there is a unity of spirit and an enthusiasm good to behold.

The members are taken from the clubs, social and literary, church societies and prominent individuals, and is a representative body of the women of New Albany.

The welcome home-comer who glances at these pages will see evidences of their thoughtfulness throughout the town and as the close of the celebration draws near, and he turns his face to the adopted state, his home, he is asked to bear kindly in mind the members of the Auxiliary who exerted their every effort to make his home-coming a sweet pleasure, and to fill his mind in the years to come with loving memories of the town of his youth.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY COMMITTEES

Souvenir Pin Design Committee—Mrs. Edward C. Kannapell, Miss Adelia Woodruff, Mrs. Theodore Moritz.

Souvenir Pin Sale Committee—Mrs. Alice Knight, Chairman; Miss Lizzie Reisinger, Mrs. C. A. Gott, Mrs. W. H. Detlinger, Mrs. C. P. Smith, Mrs. Robert Morris, Mrs. Wm. McCory, Miss Nellie Melmer, Mrs. Benj. Hinkebein, Mrs. Wm. Atz, Mrs. Pauline Weckman, Mrs. J. A. Downs, Mrs. Thos. Allen, Mrs. Reuben Robertson, Miss Ida Walters, Mrs. C. R. Clark, Mrs. J. W. Connor, Mrs. Samuel Hood, Miss Mary Kenney, Mrs. H. H. McBride, Mrs. Alex Hartman, Miss Florence Greene, Miss Delia Knauer, Mrs. John Gohmann, Mrs. J. W. Baxter, Mrs. Joseph Cain, Miss Anna Korfhage.

Home-Comers Committee—Miss Theodora Hedden, Chairman; Mrs. Mary Austin, Mrs. George Dorsey, Mrs. Frank Kraft, Mrs. Hurley, Miss Mary Allen, Miss Tillie Lonnon, Miss Ida Walter, Mrs. Hester Harrison, Miss Belle Roberts, Mrs. Charles Zink, Miss Lizzie Terstegge, Mrs. Samuel Weir, Miss Florence Merker, Mrs. Lewis Thorn, Miss Mary Walker, Mrs. Lloyd.

Rest-Room Committee—Mrs. J. O. Endris, Chairman; Mrs. Robert Morris, Mrs. Wm. Atz, Mrs. George Kraft, Mrs. George Moser, Mrs. Joseph Reising, Mrs. John Gohman, Mrs. Charles Hartley, Mrs. George Moser, Jr., Mrs. Harry Kannapell.

Souvenir Cups and Pennant Committee—Mrs. Clarence P. Smith, Chairman; Mrs. Frank Kraft, Miss Edith Gwin, Miss Anna Korfhage, Mrs. George Mullineaux, Mrs. Joseph Cain, Mrs. Robert Tucker, Miss Mary Kenney, Mrs. Otto Endris, Mrs. Ferris, Mrs. Stephen Day.

Souvenir Post-Card Design Committee—Miss Mary Scribner, Miss Adelia Woodruff.

Souvenir Post-Card Sale Committee—Miss Adelia Woodruff, Chairman; Miss Mary Scribner, Miss Elizabeth Broeker, Miss Marguerite Casanges, Miss Annie Davis, Miss Anna Korfhage, Miss Hilda Hinkebein, Miss Elizabeth Cain, Miss Florence Endris, Miss Edna King, Miss Barbara Weathers, Miss Annabelle Pickler, Misses Jane and Mary King, Mrs. W. S. Ray, Mrs. J. Ralston, Miss Edith Collins, Miss Alma Sittason, Miss Nellie Melmer, Mrs. Wm. McCory, Mrs. S. E. Menard, Miss Anna Reisinger.

Civic Improvement Committee—Mrs. H. C. Korfhage, Chairman; Mrs. Wm. Soergel, Mrs. Anders Rasmussen, Mrs. Robert Morris, Mrs. Frank Kellar, Mrs. Lottie Pralle, Mrs. E. W. Fawcett, Mrs. Paul Plaschke, Mrs. John Roberts, Mrs. Stuart Lowry, Mrs. W. B. Ash, Mrs. W. C. Utz, Mrs. Wm. Deming, Mrs. C. S. Menard, Mrs. John B. Kraft,

Mrs. C. L. Hermer, Mrs. John Lyons, Mrs. Chas. Hassenmiller, Mrs. C. W. Sieviking, Miss Anna Korfhage, Miss Cornelia Beach, Mrs. Ruth Fox, Mrs. Villeroy Conner, Mrs. Louis Thorn, Mrs. J. W. Davis, Mrs. Joseph Zimmerman, Mrs. O. B. Sappington.

Centennial Slogan Committee—Mrs. Stuart Lowry, Mrs. George Mullineaux.

Scribner House Reception Committee—Miss Adelia Woodruff, Chairman; Mrs. Mary Scribner, Mrs. Henry Collins, Mrs. Theodosia Hedden, Mrs. Robert Morris, Miss Sybilla Marsh, Mrs. J. W. Davis, Mrs. W. A. Loughmiller, Miss C. A. Devol, Mrs. Anna W. Greene, Miss Anna Cardwill, Mrs. Frank Baker, Mrs. W. A. Hedden, Mrs. David Bowman.

Enrollment Committee—Mrs. C. P. Cassanges, Chairman.

Committee on Pioneer Families—Mrs. Harry Friend, Chairman; Mrs. Lewis W. Allen, Mrs. Joseph Cain.

Publicity and Entertainment Committee—Mrs. Robert K. Van Pelt, Chairman; Miss Annis Davis, Miss Elsie Hedden, Mrs. Stuart Lowry, Miss Mary Scribner, Mrs. Byron Hartley, Miss Elizabeth Nunemacher, Mrs. Anton Embs, Miss Grace Enos, Miss Mary Morrison.

Information Committee—Miss Charlotte Devol, Chairman.

Committee and Illumination and Decoration—Mrs. George Moser, Chairman; Mrs. W. H. Detlinger, Mrs. John Gohmann, Mrs. Edward C. Kannapell, Mrs. George Mullineaux, Miss Kate Broeker, Mrs. John Broeker, Mrs. C. L. Drinkard, Mrs. Stephen Day, Mrs. John C. Day, Miss Ella Gardner, Miss Lena Ritz, Miss Julia Penn, Mrs. P. Pfeffer, Mrs. Henry Stoy, Miss Barbara Fougrousse, Miss Emma Zapp, Mrs. Mary English, Mrs. Mary Hemmer, Mrs. F. T. Fougrousse, Miss Elizabeth Hoffer, Mrs. Michael Steinert, Mrs. Paul Reising, Mrs. Will Brewer, Mrs. Lewis Thorn, Mrs. Mary Hurrie, Mrs. Theo. Sauer, Miss Theresa Kellar, Mrs. Pauline Weckman, Miss Tillie Barkhouse, Mrs. Mary Robinson, Miss Ida Walter, Mrs. Conrad Hertlein, Mrs. J. Bizot, Mrs. Theodore Moritz, Miss Hermine Oetken, Mrs. Charles Moser, Miss Lula May Manus, Miss Mary Kelley, Miss Mollie Koch, Mrs. Clarence Biscopink, Miss Tillie Moser, Miss Barbara Stein, Mrs. P. Fetter, Mrs. G. Mergel, Miss Mary O'Donnell, Miss Emma Hart, Mrs. M. Bert Thurman, Mrs. N. Tabler, Mrs. W. T. Atz, Mrs. W. J. Coleman, Mrs. P. N. Curl, Mrs. T. Graham, Miss Elizabeth Cain, Mrs. Nelson Petery, Miss

Mayme Schmitt, Miss Edna Russell, Miss Emily Lyons, Miss Maggie Brown, Mrs. B. J. Hinkebein, Mrs. George Moser, Jr., Mrs. Ben Gilderhaus, Mrs. Joseph Zimmerman.

Parade Committee—Mrs. T. E. Crawford, Chairman.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

Auxiliary Float Committee—Mrs. Samuel Hood, Chairman; Miss Bertha Meinhart, Mrs. George Mullineaux, Miss Elizabeth Nunemacher, Miss Alice Atkins, Mrs. C. A. Hartman, Mrs. Theodore Moritz, Mrs. Clarence Smith, Mrs. Charles Zink, Miss Sybilla Marsh, Mrs. Fred J. Brown, Mrs. C. A. Gott, Mrs. W. C. Utz.

Woman's Literary Clubs—Miss Charlotte Devol, Chairman...

Daughters of the American Revolution—Mrs. Henry Collins, Chairman.

Woman's Musical Clubs—Mrs. Robert K. Van Pelt.

Woman's Fraternal Orders—Mrs. George Mullineaux.

Woman's Suffrage Association—Mrs. C. P. Cassanges, Chairman.

W. C. T. U.—Mrs. Anna Jones.

W. R. C.—Mrs. Robert Tucker.

Education—Miss Kate Beers, Chairman.

Mother's Club—Mrs. Earnest P. Lord.

Reception Committee—**Honorary Chairman**—Miss Mattie Scribner; **Active Chairman**, Mrs. Henry Collins. **Officers and Executive Committee of the Auxiliary**, ex-officio members: Mrs. Mary Scribner, Mrs. Benj. Hinkebein, Mrs. Mary Hurrie, Mrs. John B. Gohmann, Mrs. Paul Reising, Mrs. William Atz, Mrs. Harry Friend, Mrs. Lee Newhouse, Mrs. Joseph Cain, Mrs. W. P. Vaser, Mrs. C. R. Clark, Mrs. J. W. Conner, Mrs. George Dorsey, Mrs. C. A. Gott, Mrs. Chas. C. Brown, Miss Lizzie Reisinger, Miss Mary Kenny, Miss Alice Atkins, Mrs. Robert Morris, Mrs. Lottie Pralle, Mrs. W. S. Ray, Mrs. Samuel Hood, Mrs. Wm. McCorry, Mrs. George Mullineaux, Mrs. Leonard Ferris, Mrs. Thomas Allen, Mrs. Charles Hartley, Mrs. Bella Smith, Mrs. Sumner Collins, Mrs. S. B. Lynd, Miss Edith Gwin, Mrs. Mary T. Austin, Mrs. J. E. Harmon, Miss Fannie M. Hedden, Miss Anna Cardwill, Miss Florence Greene, Miss Florence Merker, Miss Nettie Irwin, Mrs. W. A. Loughmiller, Mrs. Robert K. Van Pelt, Miss Mary Scribner, Miss Marguerite Casanges, Miss Kate Beers, Miss Alice Greene, Mrs. Ernest P. Ford, Mrs. H. C. Korfhage, Mrs. John Roberts, Mrs. S. E. Sittason, Mrs. Wm. Lee,

Mrs. Stephen Day, Mrs. Theodore Moritz, Miss Clara Funk, Miss Bertha Meinhardt, Miss Elizabeth Nunemacher, Mrs. H. H. McBride, Mrs. Ada McCurdy, Miss Nettie Clark, Mrs. Emma Carleton, Mrs. H. H. Schrader, Mrs. Stuart Lowry, Miss Edna Sagabiel.

Education Committee—Miss Kate Beers, Chairman; Miss Edna Sagabiel, Miss Nettie

Irwin, Miss Hattie Deeble, Miss Etelka Rockenbach, Miss Frances Mergel, Mrs. George Riddle, Miss Ada Groh, Mrs. C. P. Casanges.

Scribner Descendents Committee—Miss C. A. Devol, Chairman.

Loan Exhibit—President of the Auxiliary and Special Committee.

MARKET HOUSE IN THE STREET

Only one of the ancient markets which stood in the middle of the street in pioneer times now survives in New Albany and it is probably the only market of the kind in Indiana. It is known as the "Hoosier Market" and is located on Market Street, corner of State. The first market was erected about eighty-two years ago.

Market-houses, located in the middle of the streets, were considered more than food exchanges in the early history of the three Fall Cities. When no public hall existed, Fourth of July celebrations, political debates and Sunday-school reunions were held in "The Markethouse," which was regarded as much of a public building as the county courthouse. At one time there were three in New Albany. Local histories, with the exception of the records of the Town Trustees of eighty or one hundred years ago, are almost silent on the subject of the market-houses, but the old official records contain a great deal of material on the subject of how the markets should be regulated and the fees which were to be charged for doing business in the public markets. The revenues from the markets were a source of large income to New Albany. Many conservative people there are who contend that the markethouses should never have been removed from the streets because of their usefulness to the public. No living citizen of New Albany can tell when the first market house was erected in the city, but all agree that it was located on what is now known as "The Plaza," on Market Street, between Pearl and State streets. The only official records in the office of the City Clerk are contained in two books, beginning in the year 1826, and these contain a great deal about the market house. All previous records have been lost or mislaid. All of the histories of New Albany and the printed records of proceedings of the Town Trustees only deal with the market house from the year 1832, seven years before the town was incorporated as a city.

What Old Official Records Show.

It is recorded, however, in book No. 2 of the old records: "October 25, 1826. Ordered (by the Board of Trustees) that four stalls in the market house be sold at auction on the fourth day of November next for not less than \$10 per stall, payable one-half in advance."

Early Market Regulations.

In January, 1845, the market regulations were as follows, according to the record: "That there shall be held a market, at the market house, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday throughout the year and no other day. The hours shall be from the ringing of the bell at daylight in the morning until 8 o'clock a. m., from the first day of May until 10 o'clock a. m., from October to May." Section 2, of this resolution made it unlawful to vend or sell directly or indirectly, within the city, any article intended for the market aforesaid, between the hour of 4 o'clock in the evening immediately preceding any market day, and the time for commencing the market; or to buy or sell, directly or indirectly, within the city, during market hours, any article intended to be distilled, exported or resold; or to sell or offer for sale at said markets any damaged, spoiled or unwholesome provisions; or to sell any article which was not of standard weight or measure; or to sell in said markets any kind of fresh meat in less quantity than one quarter (excepting persons renting inside stalls); or to slaughter or dress any animals, or to leave any offal, filth or rubbish in any part of the market houses or of the space occupied by the markets. It was provided in Section 3, that "from the first day of May to the first day of October, in each year, it shall be unlawful for any person to keep any fresh meat at any of the market houses after 10 o'clock a. m. of any market day.

Land Donated for Market Site.

The original proprietors of New Albany, Joel, Abner and Nathaniel Scribner, donated the land on which the present market house stands and also the former two market houses, "for public purposes," but market houses were not mentioned in the deed, it being taken for granted that the building of a market-house was as necessary as a court-house or schoolhouse. The first market-house was in corridor form, un-inclosed, merely a wide shed, under a broad strong roof, with at first an earth floor and along each side ran rough, ungraded roads, and in bad weather it was hard to approach. But to this new market-house came at once much of the garden truck from far and near. Farmers, even from Kentucky, brought their produce, crossing on the primitive ferries of the period. Indiana farmers as far away as Dubois county, sixty miles, came to this market, often traveling a day and a night to make the trip. Tallow-candles, stuck in holes bored in wooden blocks afforded the lights in the early morning on market days. There were a few lanterns in use.

Old Residenters Tell of Early Markets.

Luther Whitten, eighty-two in age, says he remembers the early markets, and so does Magistrate William Mix, Acting Police Judge of New Albany. They say that the overflow of market gardeners would

spread their produce on rough, flat shelves erected on top of a board fence. Turnstiles operated between the outdoor stalls and at the ends of the market. Prior to the turnstile protection cattle and hogs strayed about the market seeking provender or shade. The early markets, according to the old residents' recollection, were not very inviting, but became much better about 1848. Philip Scharf, eighty, has been standing in the market for fifty-eight years, and still conducts a butcher's stall here. Although he has risen at 3 a. m. during most of this time, he is still vigorous in health, and believes market work has agreed with him. Mr. Scharf says when he first came to the market, in 1854, there were no side walls, and the only protection the butchers had from the cold of winter or the heat of summer was a lattice work on the outside of their stalls. No fire was allowed in the market in the early days, the city authorities fearing that if stoves were allowed the house might burn down. There were forty stalls in the market when he first came there, and he paid \$25 a year stall rent. He has paid as high as \$100 a year since, and now pays \$60. He is the oldest butcher doing business in the market. His nephew, Philip Scharf, introduced heat into the markethouse by bringing from his home a charcoal heater one cold winter, and after this was permitted, about 1867, the market master allowed stoves to be used. Meats were sold very cheap in former years.

THE DE PAUW FAMILY

The only immediate surviving relatives of the DePauw's, now residing in the city is Mrs. E. Vernon Knight, a daughter of N. T. DePauw. From the very day that Washington C. DePauw located in New Albany to the day of his death he wielded an influence such as no man perhaps ever has wielded in any Indiana city before or since. This influence was for the public good. Born at Salem, Washington county, January 4, 1822, his ancestors being of a noble French family, he grew up in Salem like other country boys, and was elected county clerk. This was the only public office he ever held. He was solicited by the Democratic party to take the nomination for Lieutenant Governor at one time, but declined. Mr. DePauw drifted away from the Democratic party on account of the tariff issue, and affiliated with the Republicans during most of his life after

coming to New Albany. In local affairs, however, he was always for the man and not the party. Desiring a wider field Mr. DePauw, in the prime of his young manhood, came to New Albany. Although the foundation of the vast fortune he created was laid in Salem, the superstructure was built in this city. He brought to New Albany a capital of over a quarter of a million dollars, unlimited credit, unbounded energy and a physical and mental make-up that did not fatigue, and was capable of undergoing labors which would have sapped the vitality of one not blessed with his robust constitution. It was during the civil war that a large part of his fortune was accumulated. During its continuance he was engaged in contracts for supplies, mostly grain and feed, amounting in the aggregate to over \$6,000,000. Mr. DePauw was a many-sided man. In the midst of his successful

business career, he began a system of religious charities which extended through life and even far beyond the grave. His son, Newland T. DePauw, assisted in carrying these charities out, although he might have done otherwise had he desired. While his private and unsecular charities were large and widely extended he will be more generally known as the great benefactor of Methodism. He gave to all its many interests and gave liberally. And when it is said he gave to all the societies and organizations connected with his church, some estimate may be formed of the amounts thus given. No one will ever know the aggregate, but it was very large, reaching into millions. DePauw University, at Greencastle, received the larger part of his benefactions. In New Albany he established DePauw College, gave funds for a hospital in the old DePatiw House on Main street, and gave most of the money whereby the Public Charity Societies was maintained. There was no end to his benefactions. In the DePauw American Plate Glass Works he employed as many as 1800 men at one time. His superintendent, Col. George F. Penn, still lives. He says Mr. DePauw would meet idle men on the street and direct them to go to the glass works "and tell Mr. Penn to put you to work," when at the same time the superintendent had more men than he could handle. Mr. DePauw would direct that these poor men be at least put

on the pay-roll. Col. Penn says Mr. DePauw often did this from year to year, and paid out thousands of dollars in this way. Mr. DePauw was interested in every large manufacturing establishment in the city, in the banks in this city and in Louisville. The discovery of natural gas in Indiana and Pennsylvania, which was utilized in making glass and iron, put an end to the activities of Mr. DePauw's interests in New Albany. When he died he left an estate variously estimated at from three to five million dollars. His son, Newland T. DePauw, who died suddenly September 15, 1913, at Haymarket, Va., his summer home, was very much like his father, being a fine business man. Mrs. Seaman, his only daughter, resides in California.

In this connection may be mentioned another remarkable man—Capt. John B. Ford, who established the first plate glass works in the United States at New Albany. Capt. Ford failed and Mr. DePauw took his property over. Capt. Ford "came back" after reaching the age of 65 years, thus dispelling the Osler theory, and died worth from five to six million. His son, Edward Ford, survives and is still making millions in the plate glass business. Capt. John B. Ford had a picturesque career, but it can not be dwelt upon here. Numerous connections of the Ford family reside in New Albany, the list being too long to recount.

THE MARSH FAMILY

Elias Marsh, a bachelor, came to New Albany from New Jersey, in 1814, and there were then only seven log cabins in the town. He purchased a block of ground from the Scribners on Water St., extending from West Second to West Third. He built a blacksmith shop and followed that trade until his health failed, and he died. He was succeeded by his brother Samuel Cornelius Marsh, also from New Jersey, who took over his brother's property and built a two-story house at West Third and Water Streets, in 1816. It is claimed this was the first house in the town having brick chimneys, and glass window panes. The first houses had no chimneys, and greased paper was used for lighting the windows. The old house was occupied by some member of the Marsh family for 91 years—until 1907. It is now used for coal

storage. Samuel S. Marsh had eleven children, and a number of their descendants still reside here, among them John Marsh, who lives with his son, Oliver P. Marsh, at 714 E. Spring St.; Samuel S., Frank C. and Miss Sybilla Marsh, who live on East Fourth Street, all children of Samuel Seabrook Marsh and grandchildren of Samuel Cornelius Marsh. The Marsh family is typical of a number of other resident families who might be mentioned and who have lived in the town and city for nearly 100 years, some of them being prominent in the city's business and social life. Elias Marsh, the pioneer, was the first person buried in Fairview Cemetery. The Marsh family still retain the deed for the land on which the old homestead was erected, it being signed by Joel Sribner.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS

City Officers: Mayor—Hon. N. A. Greene. Board of Public Works—Geo. E. Steinhauer, Pres; C. Ed. Sanford and Oscar C. Barth, members; Chas. Trouy, Secy.. Board of Public Safety—J. J. Lyons, Pres.; John Beeler, Sec.; H. B. Graybrook. Board of Health—Dr. R. W. Harris, Pres.; Dr. H. B. Shacklett, Sec.; Ed. Millheiser. City Clerk—Chas. Trouy. Treasurer—Wm. Sloemer. Engineer—Chas. W. Appleby. Street Commissioner—James Flynn. Chief of Police—Frank Green. Chief of Fire Department—John S. Kraft, Attorney—Chas W. Schindler. Weigher—Geo. W. Watkin. Wharimaster—David Fogle. Market Master—Charles Meeker. Pump Contractor—Alfred Stafford. Grain Inspector—M. T. Enos.

Common Council. The Common Council meets the first Monday in each month at 7:30 p. m. Councilmen at Large—Oscar C. Barth, P. N. Curl, Ben. Jackson. First Ward—Geo. Fleischer. Second Ward—Geo. E. Steinhauer. Third Ward—Chas. Borkenheim. Fourth Ward—C. Ed. Sanford. Fifth Ward—James M. Ferguson. Sixth Ward—Geo. H. Baker. Seventh Ward—Wm. P. Kreutzer.

Police Department. Superintendent of Police—Frank Green. Assistant and night chief—Capt. Thomas Cannon.

Fire Department. The fire department of the City of New Albany has been conducted as a paid department since 1865. As now constituted, with twenty-one men and the chief, one hook and ladder truck and five reel carriages, it is sustained at an annual expense of about \$33,000, which includes the salaries of the department, the running expenses and cost of the fire plugs. The

use of fire plugs throughout the city has made the service of two steamers unnecessary. John Kraft, chief engineer. Office, Market, northeast corner East Thirteenth.

County Officers. Judge of Circuit Court (52d Judicial District), Wm. C. Utz. Prosecuting Attorney—(52d Judicial District), John M. Paris. Clerk of the Courts—Wm. F. Ruoff. Deputy Clerk—Edgar B. Martin. Sheriff—Anthony Fischer. Office, Spring, northeast corner State. County Assessor—William Hanger. Recorded—Frank M. Spelman. Auditor—Julian T. Miller. Treasurer City and County—Wm. Sloemer. Surveyor—Chas. Reiling. Attorney—Chas. W. Schindler. School Superintendent—Glenn V. Scott. Coroner—C. E. Briscoe. Commissioners—Louis A. Story, Pres.; Fred W. L. Meyer; J. T. Clark. Office, Court House. Superintendent County Asylum—Alex Eve. Office at Asylum, 2 miles north on Grant Line road. Township Library—Chas. Miller, librarian, Court House. County Board of Education—Glenn V. Scott, Pres.; Chas. W. Long, Sec.; Walter Burkhardt; John C. Schamel; Henry T. Wolfe; Nehemiah Bowman; Edwin A. Vernia; Chas. D. Baylor. County Council—John W. Deatrick, Frank Bochar, Robt. Jacques, of New Albany, Wm. Spiegelhalter, of Franklin Township, C. E. Clark, of Greenville Township, Frank Watkins, of Lafayette Township; Allison Cook, of Georgetown Township. This council has full charge of all appropriations that are made for the county expenses. They are elected for four years. Hon. Evan Stotsenburg represents the county in the Senate and Hon. M. C. Thornton in the House.

NEW ALBANY IN MUSIC

New Albany has a number of talented musicians both in the church choirs and in organizations for the cultivation of musical talent. It has a Music Hall at East Ninth and High streets where recitals are often given. An extended or even brief notice of the attainment of some of the city's musicians is not permissible here. Sufficit to name the musical societies. The Maennerchor is the oldest. H. L. Rockenbach is the president; R. H. Rockenbach, secy.; C. W. Fleischer, treasurer; Anton Embs, conductor. The Treble Cleff meets at Music Hall every Monday afternoon. Mrs. W. A. Hedden is president; Mrs. Henry Terstegge, director. The Mendelsohn Choir also meets

at Music Hall. Frank J. Poutch is president; Osborne G. Reilly, secretary; W. G. Terstegge, treasurer; E. C. Hedden, director. Dr. J. H. Ashabanner is president of the Haydn Male Chorus which meets at Music Hall. Anton Embs is the director; Jos. Helck, secretary; Eugene Walker, treasurer. The McDowell meets at the members residences. Walter G. Terstegge is the president; Sarah G. Dishman is secretary-treasurer; Earl G. Hedden, director. The St. Cecilia meets at the members' residences every Thursday afternoon, Miss Eleanor Stoy is the secretary. All of these clubs will take an active part in entertaining during the Centennial.

NOTES ABOUT OLD NEW ALBANY

In the New Albany National Cemetery sleep about 2,900 soldiers of the Civil War. It was established December 15, 1862.

* * *

Patrolman Thomas E. Spence, who has walked a beat in the city since 1878, is a descendant of John S. Spence, who came to New Albany in 1826. Mr. Spence was Chief of Police in 1879.

* * *

Cyrus Rogers, 91, who lives in Silver Grove, enlisted for the Mexican war while a resident of New Albany, but he joined a Kentucky Company and not Capt. Sander-son's company, which was recruited here.

* * *

It so happens that the Centennial Queen, selected by popular vote, is a descendant of one of the earliest pioneers, Francis Wells, who first settled in Clark county about 1799, and his son, Howell Wells, afterward settled in Floyd county. Miss Martha Lee Enos is a great-great-granddaughter of Francis Wells.

* * *

Quite a number of the descendants of the pioneers now living in the city claim the honor of being descendants of the first settler who built the first frame or brick house in the city, after the Scribners. There are so many of them that it is left for the Women's Auxiliary to decide after the Centennial celebration is over.

* * *

During the Civil War the United States government maintained hospitals in New Albany, and after the battles of Perryville, Shiloh and Richmond, Ky., many wounded were sent here. Drs. John Sloan, A. S. Green and Chas. Bowman, were contract surgeons in this hospital. Of these, Dr. Bowman is the only survivor.

* * *

Mrs. Caroline Brown, widow of Mr. Jesse J. Brown, a sketch of whom appears in this volume, still resides in New Albany. Her only son, Mr. Horace Brown, lives with her at 1006 E. High Street. Mrs. Brown is of a lovely disposition, a gentlewoman in its truest sense. She is devoted to her church, to charity and to the city's best interests. She is beloved by everybody in the community.

* * *

Temperance Societies, social, political and tee-total, have existed in New Albany from its very beginning some of them have accomplished much good in drawing atten-

tion to the abuse of the use of stimulating beverages, or of their use at all. Many have joined the various temperance movements and kept the obligations they took. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union at present has headquarters at 115 West Market Street, and the membership is very active in the cause.

* * *

Capt. Thomas Connor, one of the first ferrymen, commenced with a skiff, then with a flat-boat and finally built a boat with a hull and machinery to propel it. Capt. Connor, next to the Scribners, gave more land for charitable and religious purposes than any of the early settlers. The Connor family has numerous branches in the city and the descendants of Capt. Connor are still prominent in the business and social life of the city.

* * *

In 1815, a year before the admission of Indiana, the Kentucky legislature passed a law imposing a penalty of \$100 on any court or justice of the peace permitting any lawyer from Indiana to practice before them and a penalty of \$200 on the lawyer so practicing. There was bad feeling between Kentucky and Indiana at that time and the territorial legislature of Indiana had previously enacted a similar law against Kentucky lawyers.

* * *

The Daughters of the American Revolution has a strong organization in the city, organized October 18, 1898, by Miss Mary E. Cardwill at the home of Miss Annabel Smith, with 12 members. The present Regent is Mrs. Charles Hartley. Miss Kate Beers is secretary. It is the intention of the members of Piankeshaw Chapter, the name which the organization took when it was first formed, to raise a monument to the Revolutionary soldiers who lie buried in the city cemeteries. A large number of New Albany women are eligible for membership, and are urged to join this year.

* * *

When the Third Presbyterian Church was organized in 1853, the Rev. John C. Atterbury was pastor of the Second Church, and delivered a sermon explaining why the brethren left his church and organized another. This sermon was published in pamphlet form, and the writer, in reading it hurriedly, assumed that Dr. Atterbury was the first pastor of the Third Church, and it is so stated under the head

of churches. The forms were printed before the error could be corrected. The Rev. Chas. Hutchinson was the first and only pastor of the Third Church up to the time of his death.

* * *

From the earliest times men of Irish birth or descent have lived in New Albany, even before the Sribners. Some of them were with Gen. Clark in his memorable March to Vincennes (1778) and others were soldiers of fortune. Those interested in this particular feature should consult "English's Conquest of the Northwest Territory," in the Carnegie Library, or the ten volumes printed by the American Irish Historical Society, to which the writer contributed three articles and numerous short sketches about the early Irish in the three Falls Cities. Patrick Shields and Patrick Leyden were among the pioneers. Washington C. DePauw married one of the daughters of the latter.

* * *

Ephriam S. Whistler, born in Virginia, 1819, came to New Albany in 1820, with his parents. He was apprenticed to a founder and afterward in 1841, he went on the river as assistant engineer and rose to the position of captain and owner of some fine boats. He built the Huntsman, in 1865, and during the war he did service for the United States government in transporting troops. After the Civil War Capt. Whistler sold his boating interests and started the first street car line in the city, mentioned elsewhere. His daughter, Mrs. Florence T. White, of Manhattan, Mont., has written an interesting history of his life and only lack of space prevents its publication here, as the matter is interesting. Capt. Whistler died November 27, 1895, in this city.

* * *

Robert G. McCord was a valued member of the business community for many years. He was interested with Lawrence Bradley and David B. Doll in the drygoods business and in the woolen mills, finally going into the wholesale hat business in Louisville. He was a merchant of the old type. His surviving son, Mr. Charles C. McCord, thinks as much of the old town as his father did, and lives in the family homestead, East Twelfth and High streets, but does business in Louisville as a cotton merchant. He also operates a factory in New Albany for the manufacture of cotton yards. Like his father, he has been very successful. Mr. McCord is one of those who believe that

New Albany "can come back" to the days when his father was in business in the city,

* * *

Mrs. Mary Coover Kerr, recently deceased, taught school in Pearl street, near Spring, over half a century ago. She was the wife of Michael C. Kerr, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, in 1876, and the father of Tariff Reform after the Civil War. Their son, Samuel B. Kerr, yet lives in New Albany, and has represented the county in the Legislature. The Kerr homestead, on upper High street, was for years, the scene of much open hospitality extended by Mr. and Mrs. Kerr during the lifetime of the distinguished Speaker. Nearly all of the Indiana statesmen and distinguished men of the State of Mr. Kerr's day, were entertained there. The old homestead has recently been renovated. Ashbel P. Willard, who was elected Governor of Indiana in 1856, while a resident of the city, left no descendants now residing here. Mr. Willard was also married in New Albany, his bride being Caroline Cook, a pupil in the Anderson school.

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The Rev. Edward P. Shields, of 90 Broad Street, Bridgeton, N. J., sent to his kinsman, Mr. Will H. Day, 419 Bank Street, city, a very interesting account of the Shields, Nance and Day families for publication in this volume. It is a valuable historic paper, but is too long to print here. It is to be hoped it will be published by the local newspapers during the Centennial. Mr. Shields is a Presbyterian minister who studied in the New Albany Theological Seminary, (1854-57) a grandson of Patrick Shields and Mary Nance. Their descendants, many of them still living here, show in a memorial volume (1799-1904) that there have been 864 marriages and a total of 3354 descendants. Mary Nance was the first white woman to cross the Silver Hills on horseback, and Patrick Shields was at the Battle of Tippecanoe November 11, 1811. He was a magistrate and associate Judge of Floyd County and died here June 6, 1848, aged 75. While Patrick Shields was at Tippecanoe his wife shot and killed a bear which invaded her home. The Rev. Edward P. Shields is past 80, and regrets that he can not come to the Centennial, but many of his 3354 kinsmen will participate. The eight children of Patrick Shields were James Reed, Henry Barnett, Clement Nance, Pleasant Scott, Greenbarry Fowler, Elziabeth Graham, Mary Ann and Thursa Ann Shields, and they intermarried with the best of the early pioneers.

FIRST THINGS IN NEW ALBANY

First school teacher—Stephen Beers was the first school teacher, 1817.

First school house—State Street opposite Court house, 1820.

First church—Wesley Chapel, Nov. 25, 1817.

First preacher—Rev. John Shrader (Methodist). 1817.

First incorporated as a city, 1839.

First city officers—The first New Albany city officers were P. M. Dorsey, Mayor; Henry Collins, Recorder; John S. Davis, Clerk; Edward Brown, Treasurer; David Wilkinson, Collector and Marshal; Patrick Crowley, James Collins, Israel Crane, Edward Brown, Hezekiah Beeler, Samuel M. Bolin, H. W. Smith, R. Crawford, Absolom Cox, Wm. Underhill, Preston F. Tuley and E. W. Benton, Councilmen.

First Postmaster—Joel Scribner, 1832, succeeded by his son Harvey. Present postmaster, M. Burt Thurman.

Town Plot—From the records it appears that the first plot in New Albany was placed on record November 13, 1816, about three years after the town was laid out.

First Auditor of County, Augustus Bradley, 1846.

First Sheriff, James Besse, 1824, succeeded by Preston F. Tuley.

First Treasurer, William Speake, 1848. Previous to that time the Sheriff was also Treasurer.

First County Clerk, Joel Scribner, 1823, who was also Recorder, the two offices being combined, succeeded by Harvey Scribner, 1823.

First Recorder, Aaron S. Armstrong, 1833. The father of the present Recorder, John Spelman, served in 1870.

First County Surveyor, Benjamin Gonzales, 1848.

First Coroner, William B. Green.

First Circuit Judge, Davis Floyd, succeeded by John F. Ross, 1823. Thomas L. Smith, still living, was a circuit criminal Judge in 1872, until office was abolished.

First Bank, New Albany Insurance Co., 1832; established by Elias Ayres and Harvey Scribner; afterward New Albany Banking Co., failed in 1895.

The First Child—It has been asserted that Mrs. Waring, daughter of Henry Bort, one of the earliest settlers, was the first white child born in New Albany but

this has been disputed. There is little doubt but that John Aldrich was the first white child born. It is also claimed that John Austin was the first white child born within the city limits.

The First Post-Office—The first post-office was located on the Southeast corner of State and High streets.

The First well in the town was dug on the corner of Pearl and High streets.

The First hatter in the town was Isaac Brooks, who located here prior to 1818.

The first hotel—Elihu Marsh kept the first tavern in the new town, in 1814, in a little log house on High street, just east of the old stone bank, on Bank street.

The first Steamboat—The first steamboat built here was the Ohio, constructed by Joseph McClarey for Captain Sheeve, in 1816. Roberts and Dehart built the second one the same year.

First Merchants—Paxson and Eastburn were about the first merchants, their store being on the corner of Pearl and High streets.

First Mill—The Scribners built the first mill. It stood where the Pennsylvania Station now is.

First Jail—The first jail was built on the public square near where the present one is, and was a log building, erected by Seth Woodruff, in 1819.

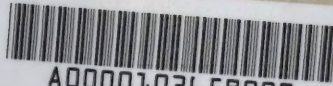
The First Court House—The first meeting of the commissioners were held in Judge Seth Woodruff's tavern located on High street between Third and Fourth streets. This was the largest building in the town at that time, became the county Court House and was used as such until the erection of the first courthouse in 1823. The present courthouse was erected 1865-67, at a cost of \$127,000.

Newspapers—Ebenezer Patrick started a paper in New Albany in 1820 which continued for a year or two.

The first State Fair in Indiana was held in New Albany, 1854; afterward removed to Indianapolis.

The first Democratic Speaker of the National House of Representatives after the Civil War, Michael C. Kerr, lived in New Albany.

Col. Charles L. Jewett was the first Advocate General of the Philippine Islands. He still lives in New Albany.



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